

## ITALIANS DESTROY AUSTRIAN BRIDGES ACROSS THE PIAVE

Large Force Of Enemy  
Trapped And Fighting  
Against Annihilation

## BATTLE UNABATED

Struggle Is Unremitting On  
Line From Montello  
To Sea

## ENEMY HITS WALL

Defenders Hold Their Own  
And Take Prisoners  
Counter Attacking

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—The Italians have split the Austrian forces west of the Piave and added 1,200 prisoners to their captures, retaken Capoale and regained all ground between Zenson and Fossetta Canal. An Austrian General who had been deserted by his staff was captured, and has since died of his wounds. The Italians have destroyed most of the Austrian bridges on the Piave, trapping the enemy, who are fighting for their lives.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

ROME, June 20.—The official communiqué issued today reports:

The battle is continuing bitterly and without interruption from Montello to the sea.

We drove back the enemy yesterday evening to northward of the Monte Belluno railway, compelling him to withdraw on the whole front of attack somewhat towards the northeastern salient of Montello. We took 1,226 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

The struggle along the Piave fluctuates fiercely on our front lines. It is being waged by the enemy with decision and hardness and sustained by our troops with great stubbornness and bravery.

Yesterday afternoon, attacking with fresh and numerous troops, the enemy gained at the outset some ground in front of Zenson but our supports, arriving immediately, forced him to retire.

Our energetic partial counter-attacks succeeded in greatly reducing the fighting sector westward of San Dona. We took 518 prisoners.

Czecho-Slav Units Fighting

The Czecho-Slovak units have valiantly given their first tribute of blood for the principles of freedom and independence for which they are fighting on our side.

From dawn to sunset our and the Allied airmen and Italian seaplanes participated without interruption and with great effect in the battle. Fourteen enemy machines were brought down. One Italian machine has not returned.

French units carried out a successful surprise operation on Asiago Plateau. They carried the enemy positions at Bertigo and Pennar and took 101 prisoners. We completed the gain by capturing Monte Costalunga and taking another 100 prisoners.

Enemy attacks at Monte Corno were repulsed.

London, June 20.—The flooding of the Piave washed away all the bridges except four, but the Austrians speedily constructed foot-bridges and the river is now subside. Apparently the Italians are unable to take full advantage of the awkward position of the Austrians at the present moment.

Out of fifty-six divisions, the Austrians have engaged up to the present well over thirty.

The situation continues quite satisfactory.

Austrians Claim No Further Gains

An Austrian official communiqué reports:

The battle in Venetia continues. The enemy has replied to the fall of the bulk of the Piave front by violent attacks carried out with stubborn tenacity.

Bitter fighting occurred for our new position along the Sossetta Canal.

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## America's Master Hand In Shipping Situation Used For Interests Of Allies

Control Exerted By U.S. War Trade Board Is  
Thorough, Says Mr. Denby

"Through a gigantic organization effected through the War Trade Board, the United States of America has an absolute strangle hold on Atlantic and Pacific shipping and the United States is using this power to exert economic pressure for the benefit of the Allied Nations during the war and for the use of the world at large after the war," said Mr. Charles Denby of the War Trade Board yesterday at the Saturday Club tiffin in the Carlton Cafe. Mr. Denby saw a new international socialism rising from the present conflict, told of the response of the people of the United States to the demands made by the government, lauded President Wilson for his "far-seeing statesmanship" and forecast the end of the war for 1920.

Chairman E. C. Pearce of the Shanghai Municipal Council was the other speaker, Mr. Pearce taking for his subject, "The Unity of the Allies" and urging that the splendid union be maintained against the common enemy. He sounded a note of warning against the propaganda aiming to rend the Allies, said that war has united the British Empire by bonds of steel, praised the Allied nations for their sacrifices to a common cause and pleaded for the continuance of this "unity of the allies."

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan presided and representatives of all the Allied communities sat at the head table. Over 75 attended.

Mr. Denby was Consul General at Vienna in 1914 and when he left Austria for the United States July 25, 1914, there was little suspicion in Austria of the impending war. The ultimatum to Servia meant nothing in Austria and prominent Polish bankers and the American ambassador insisted, when he started for the United States, that there would be no danger.

Tells Of War's Start

"When I reached Berlin," said Mr. Denby, "I asked a waiter in a

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restaurant if he was going to war and the answer was 'probably.' Germany knew what the ultimatum to Servia meant, Germany knew that war was inevitable, but Austria didn't and I believe that Austria would be with us today were it not for Berlin."

"This war is a Berlin war and Austria's hand was forced," said the speaker.

During the trip to the United States, wireless messages brought the news of the many declarations of war made by the German Imperial government and Mr. Denby was immediately sent back to Vienna, making the trip on the battleship North Carolina.

"When I returned, I found a careless, happy Austria fearing but one enemy, Russia," said Mr. Denby.

The speaker then told something of the war activities in the United States, the work of the War Trade Board and closed with his peace forecast.

"The people of the United States have arisen to a situation and the response is without a parallel in the history of our country. No yoke of law has been necessary to cause 100,000,000 people to wage war. The people have answered every request,

When Hoover urged saving, the people answered by saving. The women of America are playing an important part in the economic war. Wheatless days, meatless days, the necessity of foregoing new hats and clothes, requests for the saving of goods and foodstuffs occasioned the greatest display of co-operative spirit on the part of the American woman. They have even exceeded the wishes of the food controller in their enthusiasm and today America is saving that the Allies may have more food and supplies."

Mr. Denby also showed how the United States is handling the shipping situation in order that the

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## WHOW! WHAT A NIGHT TO START BEING A COP!

So Sighed 15 Of The Fledgling  
Specials After Having Their  
Feet Walked Off

They were tired but they were willing. The first hot night of the summer held its terrors, yet they tramped on—and then tramped some for the foreign sergeants who acted as guides had mischieved in their eyes and speed in their steps. Their armlets were somewhat disarranged and their caps of authority hung limply over brows wet with perspiration—yes, even a few pounds were lost, but the specials were game to the core and one said last night that he was going "to drive around this old town to see how fast these regular cops walk tonight."

The special constables, or at least 15 of them, had had their introduction to patrol duty and it was all in high. The latest acquisition to the Settlement's finest, attached to Simza, Louza, West Hongkew and Hongkew stations, made their bow to an expectant and enthusiastic public last night.

Nobody was shot and there were no injuries and at least two of the specials actually admitted that they liked it.

"Yes," whispered a regular, "we made 'em like it. We walked 'em 'till they couldn't see."

Fifteen more are on duty tonight. If you hear a whistle, it's a special.

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Austrian Offensive  
Forced By Germans

Pledge Given To Undertake It  
After Vienna Refused Troops  
For West Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 20.—L'Echo de Paris states that, according to trustworthy information, Marshal von Hindenburg three months ago demanded three Austrian divisions for the Western front. The demand was refused on the ground that the Austrian public would not permit the despatch of Austrians to that front but an offensive against Italy was promised, with the aid of the Czecho-Slovaks. Fighting is proceeding at Omsk, Ekaterinburg and Ufa. The Soviet commanders have telegraphed to Lenin that the Soviet rule in the whole of Siberia is threatened. The Siberian Duma has assumed the government and has promised to supply Russia with bread if the Soviet abandons military measures against Siberia.

The battle in Venetia continues.

The enemy has replied to the fall of the bulk of the Piave front by violent attacks carried out with stubborn tenacity.

Bitter fighting occurred for our new position along the Sossetta Canal.

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## The Weather

Hot and cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.4 and the minimum 73.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.6 and 62.2.

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## THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE



Americans Arriving  
In France At Rate  
Beating All Records

Ship After Ship Unloads Men  
Who Are Speeded Imme-  
diately To Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 21.—The number of American troops which have arrived during the last few days beats all records. At the end of the week stirring scenes happened at certain ports. Ship after ship, some of extraordinary size, discharged their cargoes of soldiers, who were conveyed immediately by special train to their destination, where the fate of nations hangs in the balance.

The attack on Rheims was a heavy and complete defeat for the enemy, who counted on surprising the French.

A veritable deluge of gas-shells preceded the attack but the French nowhere gave way and the German losses were appalling.

La Liberte comments that the affair shows that the enemy will never be able to break through when French reserves are available. The strategy of General Foch is beginning to bear fruit.

The attack on Tempes however regards the abortive attempt against Rheims by a big local operation and thinks it may be a wily move on the part of the enemy to precede his big operations by local actions on a more or less extended scale on some other part of the line than that chosen for the main operation.

British Carry Out Raids

London, June 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

We carried out a number of raids in the neighborhoods of Boyle, Lens and Givency and also in the Strazeele and Ypres sectors. Some led to sharp fighting in which the enemy suffered many casualties. We took a few prisoners.

Our artillery and rifle fire dispersed raiders in the neighborhood of Morlan-

court.

The hostile artillery was active be-

tween the Somme and the Acre.

There has been considerable reciprocal

artillerying northward of Albert and in the La Bassée Canal sector.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We carried out two successful raid

last night in the neighborhood of Loco and took several prisoners.

Several British prisoners were taken northeastward of Meteren.

We advanced our line slightly this morning northwestward of Merris.

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All German Trains  
On Limburg Railway  
Examined By Dutch

Not Over 24 Running Over  
Road Daily, Is Semi-Official  
Announcement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 19.—A Dutch semi-official communiqué declares that only a maximum of twenty-four German trains daily run over the Limburg railway. These trains are thoroughly examined by the Dutch Customs and military officials before they are allowed to proceed.

## 100,000 WORKERS STRIKE IN VIENNA OVER FOOD CRISIS

Labor Council Demands  
Bread Immediately, Says  
Report From Zurich

## ALSO EARLY PEACE

Premier's House Is Stoned  
By Angry Mob In  
Capital

## SMALL HOPE HELD

Dr. Seidler Admits There Is  
Little Food In Sight  
Now

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 21.—A report from Zurich states that a hundred thousand workmen are striking in Vienna. The Workers' Council has demanded bread immediately. Cavalry was rushed to the capital, where the Burgomaster has declined to guarantee order. A mob stoned the home of the Premier.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, June 20.—Messages from Vienna state that the reduction of the bread ration has caused immense excitement throughout the Monarchy, and very sharp protests are appearing in the press, irrespective of their party views. Immediate help from Germany and Hungary is demanded.

The Executive of the German Socialists in Austria has urgently appealed to the working classes to abstain from excesses or interruption of work pending decisions of the Workers' Council in Vienna.

A message from Basle states that the Workmen's Council is protesting against the reduction of the bread ration and demands a general peace as soon as possible.

Climax of Crisis Reached

Amsterdam, June 19.—Telegrams from Vienna and Berlin show that the food crisis in Austria is reaching a climax.

The Austrian Food Minister, Dr. Ludwig Paul, interviewed on the subject of the reduction of the bread ration said that only the most deplorable circumstances had compelled such a drastic measure. The home and Rumanian supplies were exhausted. Bessarabia was inaccessible and the requisitions from Hungary, unfortunately, had been without result. He hoped that further reductions could be avoided and that the population would endure till the new harvest.

The Vienna City Council and the Labor Council held meetings and protested very vigorously against the reduction while the latter renewed its demand for a speedy, general peace. The City Council demanded that the Government should negotiate afresh with Hungary and Germany, especially the latter, with a view to securing at least potatoes and it telegraphed to the Hungarian Food Minister and the Bavarian Premier and also the German Government requesting them to supply old potatoes.

The Austrian Premier, Dr. Seidler, told a Socialist deputation that everything imaginable had been done to avoid the reduction of the bread ration. Austria's stocks of beef were exhausted and she was dependent on imports from the Ukraine and Bessarabia but the deliveries had been interrupted. He hoped Germany would furnish consignments of food in accordance with their agreements last May. Dr. Seidler promised to expedite the harvest as much as possible.

No Help From Germany

The semi-official Berlin newsagency appends to its report of the statement made by Dr. Seidler a note that the supply of bread and grain from Germany is out of the question.

A decree was issued in Vienna yesterday instituting Government control of the new harvest, similarly to Germany and Hungary. It is explained that this is necessary because Austria is entering the new harvest this year without any stocks

whatsoever and must obtain gain in the most speedy manner.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that Dr. Ludwig Paul, the Austrian Food Minister, has arrived in Berlin and conferred with the War Food Department. The correspondent adds that it is declared, with authority, that Germany has never promised to supply grain to Austria from her own stocks and Germany herself has been compelled to reduce the bread-ration. The promise to supply grain from the Ukraine is admitted, but Germany is not responsible for the difficulties which have arisen in that connection.

#### Bulgaria Also Causes Concern

The German papers are uneasy concerning the situation in Bulgaria. They say the change of the Ministry is regrettable, especially as M. Malinov is a Russophile, and they declare the crisis is due to troubles concerning food supply, in addition to dissatisfaction with regard to the Treaty of Peace signed at Bucharest with Rumania.

The Vienna City Council has issued a statement with reference to the reduction of the bread-ration. It says that Germany promised some weeks ago to supply the Austrian army and civilians with meal, including German stocks. The deliveries at first were regular but for eight days past Germany has been in arrears, 2,000 wagons of meal have been delivered and no meal has been distributed for a week in the munition districts in Austria and the situation has become very acute at Prague, Brunn and in Galicia. Urgent telegrams were sent to General von Ludendorff, besides the others previously mentioned, and the Ambassador at Berlin made representations.

When the Burgomaster at Vienna received the unexpected notification of the reduction of the bread-ration he refused responsibility for the order in Vienna and requested at least peas and beans. This was refused. He then telephoned again to Berlin and Munich asking for potatoes.

#### ANOTHER \$1,000 ADDED TO FUND FOR NEW ANNEX

**Y.M.C.A. Workers Report Good Prospects for Large Subscriptions; Teams Meet Tomorrow**

Another thousand dollars were added to the funds for proposed new Y. M. C. A. Annex when the returns were reported by the team workers at yesterday's tiffin at Tsung Sung Liu. Although the actual receipts were not so large, many canvassers reported good prospects and promises of sizeable subscriptions before the campaign closes.

Mr. A. O. Ben, the manager of the Insurance department of Sincero and Co., secured \$460, Mr. C. F. Ling, \$215, Mr. C. T. Soo, \$200, Dr. H. C. Mel, \$58, Mr. P. K. Chu, \$25, Mr. H. Y. Moh, \$20 and Mr. Wei Tsoo-poo, \$20.

A mistake was made yesterday in referring to an item of \$1,000 contributed by the City Magistrate. This was given by Mr. Liu Hung-sung, of the Ta Tah Steamship Co. The City Magistrate, Mr. Shen Pa-chang, had previously donated \$100 and had agreed to become an active worker on one of the teams.

The team workers will hold no meeting today, but will again have their tiffin together tomorrow. Mr. J. K. Sague, American Delegate to the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission, will speak.

#### D'ESPÈREY IN COMMAND OF ALLIES IN BALKANS

**Succeeds Guillaumat, Who Has Been Made Governor Of Paris**

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*) Paris, June 19.—A message from Athens states that General French D'Esperey has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied army in Macedonia in succession to General Guillaumat, now Military Governor of Paris, and has arrived at Athens on his way to Salonica.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, delivered an address of welcome to General D'Esperey in which he said:

"Speech is powerless to express our boundless admiration for the soldiers of France who, in the fourth year of the war, show the same heroism and self-sacrifice, thus opposing a victorious resistance to the successive and formidable rushes of the enemy."

"All the free peoples are now fighting by the side of France with equal bravery. After England and Italy, America brought the Allies the help of her endless moral and material strength."

"You will have under your command Greek troops who have already shown by their splendid conduct in battle that they have made the best use of the precious knowledge imparted to them by their remarkable French instructors."

It is reported from Athens that General Matheopoulos has just made the following declaration on the occasion of the occupation by the French troops of the summit of Mount Lena, north of High Epirus:

"This occupation is particularly important as it can serve as the starting point for subsequent operations likely to influence the whole Balkan Front. Mount Lena is really a culminating point, and its occupation combined with that of the crest of Ostrovita allows the Italian troops in Epirus to progress northwards, their left flank being covered."

#### CHEFOO BREAKWATER WORK IS GOING WELL

**Southern Terminus Is Practically Complete; All To Be Finished Next Year**

**China Press Correspondence** Chefoo, June 19.—By the courtesy of the Netherlands Harbor Works Company, I was permitted to go down to see the work of construction on the Breakwater which is being kindly lent to take me across to where the building of it is in progress. It is a perfect hive of industry, crowds of coolies being employed at shoveling the concrete and erecting the masonry superstructure.

The southern terminus of the breakwater is practically complete and the entrance which is formed by it is already in use and is used by most of the shipping entering and leaving the harbor. This end of the breakwater consists of the mighty caissons which were constructed at the Bluff and were later floated across to its present position and sunk by filling it with reinforced concrete. On the top of it was then built the solid masonry work and today the light upon it and in regular working order.

I was told that this comes on automatically at sun set and goes out at daybreak. It was an unusual experience to stand upon this portion of the construction, which is 21 feet above Chefoo zero, and to look along and survey what may now be seen of the work. Two big cranes were depositing blocks of 35 and 28 tons weight respectively in the fine weather which Chefoo is now experiencing fifteen or sixteen of these are laid daily. There are three longitudinal rows of these blocks, each row consisting of three rows placed on top of each other, the outer rows of blocks consisting of the heavier ones while the total width of the three rows is about thirty feet.

The blocks rest on a solid rubble mount foundation, which in turn is built on a hard sand bottom, which was got by first dredging until a sand bottom was reached and then filled up with more hard sand for a height of 30 feet minus Chefoo zero. Four hundred feet of the construction has been completed with the upper blocks and about six thousand feet with the ground blocks. Several Japanese and Chinese divers are kept continually employed seeing to the under water portion of the work. I was told that all dredging operations for the breakwater have been finished as well as 2,400 feet of the rubble foundation while the remaining 200 feet to be done is now being laid.

The Company estimate that the breakwater itself will be finished at the end of 1919, and not as was first thought by the close of the summer of 1919. Questioned as to the extent of the damage which it sustained as a result of the severe storm of last August I was informed that the rows were separated a little and several of the blocks damaged, but that the rows have been filled with concrete and the blocks repaired, while with the building of the superstructure these blocks will be further strengthened and fastened together.

The Western Mole suffered the worst, for the whole of its upper structure to a length of 1,400 feet was washed right away. But at the command of the engineer in charge a plan was made to rebuild it, different materials being used in the construction than were at first stipulated. Everything I am told, is now running satisfactorily, financial difficulties have been settled and there is no reason why the construction should not be complete by the end of next year.

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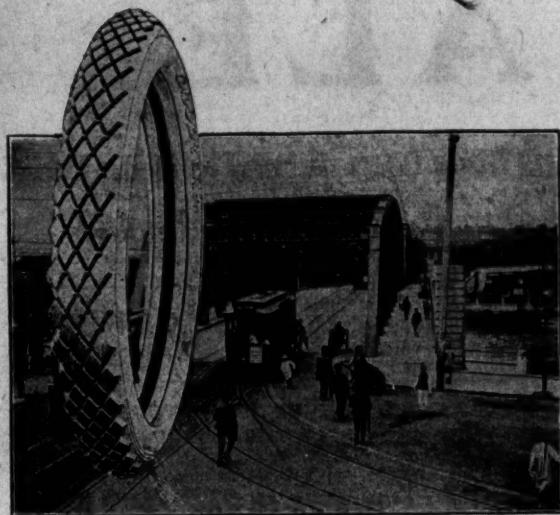
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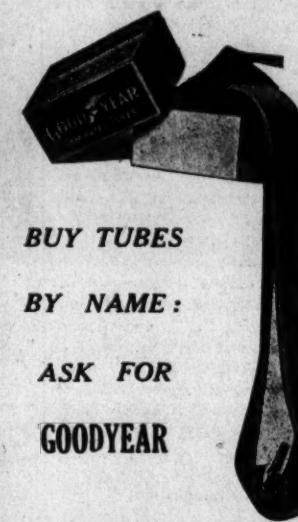
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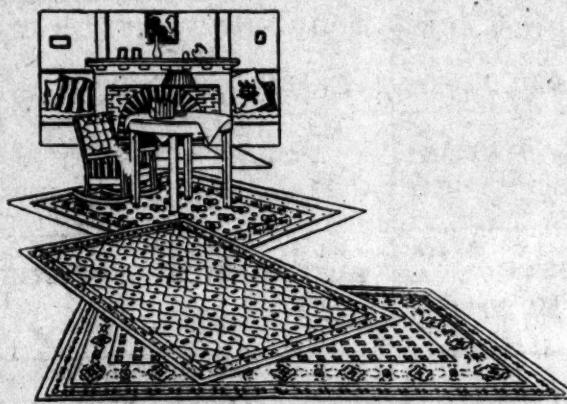


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One look at the display of Congoleum Art-Rugs will solve your floor covering problems.

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at

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Congoleum Rugs are made by a new and wonderful process.

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## SCOPE IS DEFINED FOR HOME AFFAIRS CABINET

Purpose Is Merely To Handle Specific Set Of Questions

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 19.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, explaining the reports about the Cabinet of Home Affairs, stated that it was merely intended to appoint a Committee to handle a definite set of questions, the ultimate authority remaining with the War Cabinet.

In the House of Lords Earl Curzon, amplifying this statement, said that the Committee would consist of members connected with the principal Home Departments who would meet at least once a week under the presidency of the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave. All domestic questions requiring the co-operation of more than one department could be referred to the Committee, which would be empowered to decide on behalf of the Cabinet, but larger questions of policy would be deferred, at the discretion of the Chairman, to the War Cabinet.

## VISIT OF TROELSTRA TO LONDON POSTPONED

British Authorities Indicate Unwillingness To Let Dutch Socialist Land

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, June 20.—It is officially stated that Troelstra's visit to England has been postponed.

London, June 20.—Mr. Havelock Wilson, interviewed, expressed indignation at the treatment Captain Tupper had received in Sweden. All branches of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union were passing resolutions calling on the Government to prevent the Swedish Socialist Leader, Dr. Branting, attending the Labor Conference in London.

The Seamen's and Firemen's Union also objected to the visit of the Dutch Socialist Leader, Troelstra. According to this morning's papers, the authorities will not allow Troelstra to land in England.

## SHEFFIELD'S EX-MAYOR IS PLACED ON TRIAL

Communicated Important Information To Friend In Berlin In 1913, Is Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 19.—The hearing of the charge against Sir Joseph Jonas, Lord Mayor of Sheffield in 1905, was resumed at Bow Street this morning. The indictment also included Charles Alfred Vernon and other persons unknown.

Sir Richard Muir, who appeared for the prosecution, said that towards the end of 1913, at the request of Sir Joseph Jonas, Vernon, whose name was formerly Hahn, obtained from a foreman of Messrs. Vickers, Limited, named Zeischang, important information regarding Vickers' new works, which apparently Sir Joseph Jonas communicated to a friend of his named Paul von Gottard, a resident of Berlin, where he was connected with some armament works.

The case was adjourned to June 29.

## GRATITUDE TO MOSLEMS

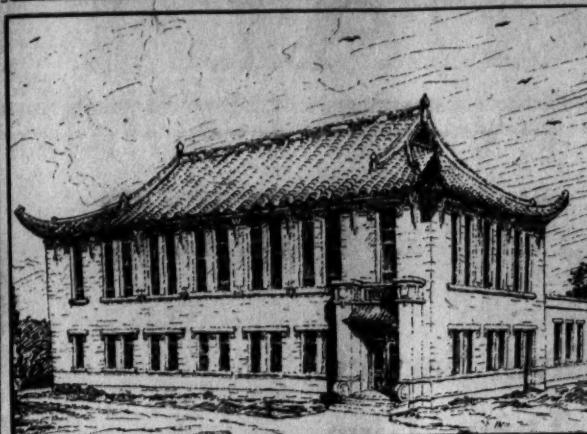
(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 20.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Government gratefully recognised the conspicuous services in the war rendered by our Moslem fellow-subjects.

## CHEFOO A.D.C. GIVES PLAY

China Press Correspondence  
Chefoo, June 19.—"Eliza Comes to Stay" is the title of the play which the Chefoo Amateur Dramatic Club is giving very shortly and it can be confidently expected that there will be a big turn out of residents to witness the performance. The profits of the evening's entertainment are to be handed to the British Women's Work Association and this fact alone is sufficient to insure the taking of a large sum of money. For months past the members of the Dramatic Club have been hard at work preparing the play and it was thought it would be ready for presentation on Empire Day. But things were not sufficiently forward for it to be given then, and so the treat will be enjoyed by more people, for we have now a large number of summer visitors here who are certain to attend.

Foundation Day at the C. I. M. Schools was celebrated last Friday. The weather was ideal and the different events passed off splendidly. The annual boat races the evening before, the cricket in the morning, the tennis in the afternoon and the excellent concert in the evening were all enjoyed by the many friends who assembled.

## Cooper Memorial Gymnasium



Cooper Memorial gymnasium, construction of which has been begun at St. John's University, is being erected to the memory of Prof. F. C. Cooper, M. Sc., who during his twenty years' service at the University, maintained a keen interest in all athletics. The

fund for the Ts. 25,000 building, an amount which was greatly exceeded, was raised by alumni, student body, the school and in America. The cornerstone will be laid as part of the commencement exercises next Saturday.

## Sweeping Plan Outlined For Shipping After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 19.—(Report of the shipping and shipbuilding industries committee continued from yesterday).

Enemy countries should be required, as a condition of peace, to surrender to the Allies all their merchant shipping, whether in enemy or neutral ports, at the close of hostilities and to forfeit all ships laid up since the outbreak of war.

The same result so far as this country is concerned could largely be attained by British shipbuilders and shipowners themselves in giving preference to all flags over the enemy flags, both respecting buildings and transfers.

With reference to conference agreements, the report commends upon the too common evasions and subterfuge on the part of the Germans, who observed conference agreements only so far as it paid them to do so, but the Committee concludes that it would be inexpedient to prohibit conference arrangements.

It says that German shipping was completed any unsold enemy vessels should be sold by auction in various countries, the proceeds being treated as part of the common war-indemnity paid by the enemy countries.

Provided such an arrangement is possible, we think that a scheme of distribution which would secure the allocation of enemy tonnage among the Allies in some rough proportion to the losses sustained by the individual Allied countries would offer many advantages. Otherwise enemy vessels should be sold by auction in the various countries to the highest bidder of Allied nationality acting on behalf of Allied interests.

A condition of the sale should prevent the retransfer of such vessels to enemy interests for such period as restrictions may be imposed on the enemy's shipping trade generally.

The Committee declares that it is essential, on the conclusion of peace, that we shall be prepared to complete annually not less than 2,000,000 tons net of merchant shipping and makes recommendations in that connection. It declares that Government control of construction should cease immediately after the war and urges that even during the war facilities should be afforded to shipbuilders to construct liner tonnage to the owner's own designs, with such limitations as may be necessary to ensure rapid output and large carrying capacity.

The Committee recommends that it is desirable after the war to relax considerably the present licensing system with regard to the transfer of vessels to non-enemy flags.

The report says that special restrictions on building for the Germans or transfers to the German flag would be useless unless all the Allies, including the United States, act in

## Rear-Admiral Halsey Returns To The Fleet

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 20.—Rear-Admiral Halsey has returned to his command with the Grand Fleet.

## WEIR RAISED TO PEERAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 20.—Sir William Weir, the Minister of the Royal Air Force, has been raised to the peerage.

## NESTLE'S FOOD

Sold by the best Druggists and Stores Wholesale Depot, 8 Nanking Road, Shanghai.



## Doctor's Opinion in China:

"I have found Nestle's Food valuable among my Hospital patients, especially with those suffering from weak and disordered digestion. Nephritis, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery cases, as well as typhoid fever, have been helped by it."

## LOAN BUSINESS IN CAPITAL STILL BRISK

\$5,000,000 For Extension Of Wireless System One Of The Latest

(From Our Own Correspondent) Peking, June 19.—The loan business is apparently as brisk as ever, two new loans being under negotiation, and one of them allegedly signed, at the present moment. The Ministry of Communications seems determined to put through a wireless loan of some sort, and now we are told that this Ministry is negotiating with a Japanese concern, probably Mitsui again, for a wireless loan of five million dollars. The object of the loan, it is stated, is to erect wireless stations at Tufeng, in the Jehol district; at Taku, at the mouth of the Tientsin river; at Changan, near Sian in Shensi; at Chungking in Szechuan; and at Batang on the Tien-tze-Chinese boundary.

It is stated that these five stations are simply intended to supplement the stations for which the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Liu, believes himself to have negotiated, and that materials enough for four of them are already in Japan awaiting shipment to this country and erection. The reported cost of each station is approximately \$1,500,000.

Mr. Tsao Yu-ili has informed the Cabinet that these stations are intended for the transmission of Government messages when the land-lines are too busy or for some reason or other are out of commission. Five million dollars is a large sum to borrow, on top of the recent twenty million dollars, for the extension of the system the whole capital cost of which is six and a half million dollars.

The second loan, for which the actual agreement is signed, is for the building of a line of railway from Kirin in Manchuria to Hulin in Chosen. The agreement, it is understood, has been signed with Mr. Nishihara, representing the Industrial Bank of Japan. The amount is put at twenty million dollars, and the length of line at 275 miles. It is stated that owing to the difficulty of getting materials in Japan the building of the line will not be undertaken just at present, but the loan will be probably be paid over just the same. It is to bear interest at the rate of eight percent.

The figure of the tobacco loan is now put at a hundred million dollars!

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During the Second Week of Our Summer

# SALE

A lot more Bargains have been turned out and will be Shown on Our Counters on Monday

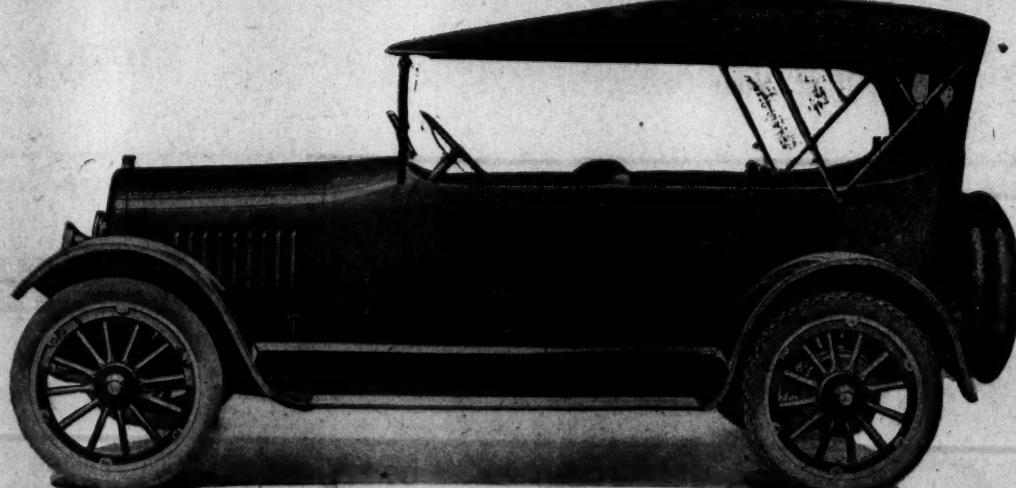
<b>GARDEN SETS</b> SPECIAL PRICES <b>\$4.75, \$6.00 &amp; \$8.00</b>	<b>HAMMOCKS</b> <b>Sale Price \$5.50</b>
<b>ICE CREAM FREEZER</b> WHITE MOUNTAIN <b>Sale Price \$5.00</b>	<b>"ICE HOT" FLASKS</b> GENUINE MAKE <b>Sale Price from \$2.60</b>
<b>BRITISH MADE</b> TRUNKS, BAGS and SUIT CASES <b>Less 15%</b>	<b>"BON AMI" CLEANER</b> SAVES TIME AND TROUBLE <b>Sale Price 7 pks for 100</b>
<b>"LIMOGES" DINNER SET</b> USUAL PRICE <b>\$110.00</b>	<b>SPALDING'S INFIELDER'S MITTS</b> During the Sale less 20%
<b>POCKET SAFETY RAZOR</b> <b>Sale Price \$1.50</b>	<b>TOILET FIXTURES</b> <b>Sale Price \$1.00</b>
<b>SUN GLASSES</b> <b>Sale Price \$1.20</b>	<b>AUTOMOBILE SPONGES</b> <b>Sale Price 60cts. 85cts. \$1.50</b>

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Cooling.....	Thermo-syphon	Tires.....	34x4 inches, non-skid rear
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Drive.....	Shaft	Top.....	One man
Driving gears.....	Spiral bevel	Tread.....	56 inches
Fan.....	20 inches	Valves.....	Tungsten steel
Gasoline system.....	Stewart	Wheel-base.....	120 inches

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Seven-Passenger, Sixty Horse-Power Touring Cars and Seven-Passenger, Sixty Horse-Power Sedan Cars now in stock at 1917 prices!!!

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We have a number of newly built houses, ready for inspection. They are thoroughly modern with fully equipped pantries, kitchens and Baths.

Ask to see our houses for sale on Rue Corneille and Avenue du Roi Albert. Conveniently located, close to Tram Line.

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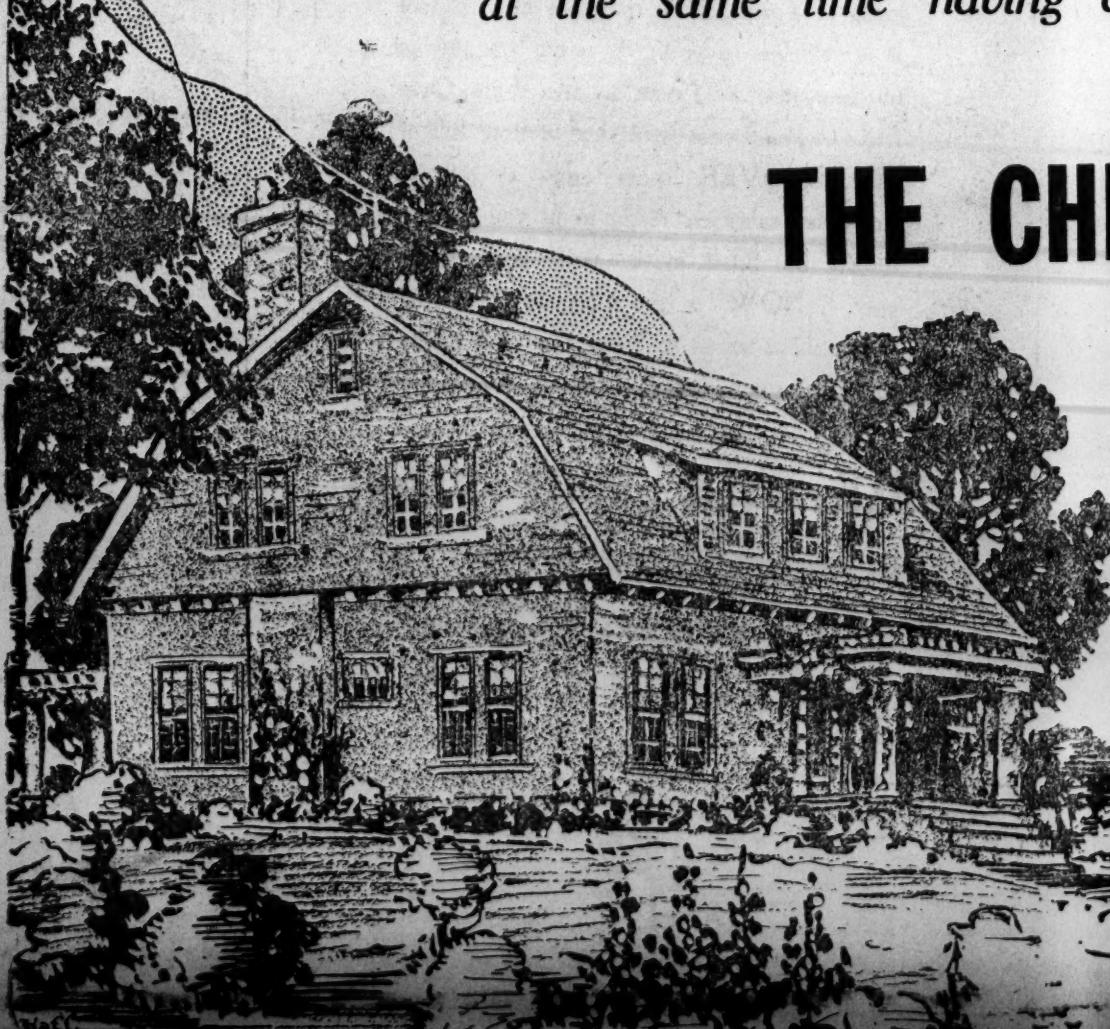
*If you are interested in earning the maximum interest on your money and at the same time having absolute security about your investment*

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**Devil Is Cast Out Of Woman In Response To Christian Prayer**

China Press Correspondence  
Huchow, June 21.—In the village of Zen-Lien not far from here has lately occurred a case of what the Chinese call demon possession, the story of which, and of the alleged cure, sounds like a narrative from the Bible. As related by a reliable person who had full and accurate information of the entire affair and was an eye-witness of the "cure," the story is as follows:

A man named Tsong had married and taken his young wife to his home where he lived with his mother. Not long after the wedding Mrs. Tsong was suddenly seized with a strange malady. She recognised no one; chewed her tongue, bit her arms and scratched herself; ran about in a dazed manner, throwing things around and upsetting tables and knocking people over. All sorts of plans were resorted to in order to cure her; charms were tried, ghost money was burned, soothsayers were consulted, and Taoist priests were summoned to work their incantations. All, however, to no purpose. The poor woman continued in the same pitiable condition, uttering at times the most absurd nonsense, and, moreover, although a native of this region, speaking entirely in Hunanese Mandarin, a language which it is asserted she had never before spoken or been able to speak.

After such conditions had existed for over twenty days a woman, a member of the Methodist church of the village, went to call on Mrs. Tsong. This woman tried to talk with Mrs. Tsong but could get no replies to her questions. She then sang some hymns and prayed. Achieving no result from this interview the good sister decided to ask Mr. Zi, the pastor, to see the woman. He readily consented and one evening near dark went to the house with several members of the church. After considerable difficulty in gaining her attention, Mr. Zi asked Mrs. Tsong what her name was.

"My name is Li," was the reply.

"No," said the pastor, "I know who you are; you are the devil."

"I am not," was the answer in an angry voice, "I am the true god."

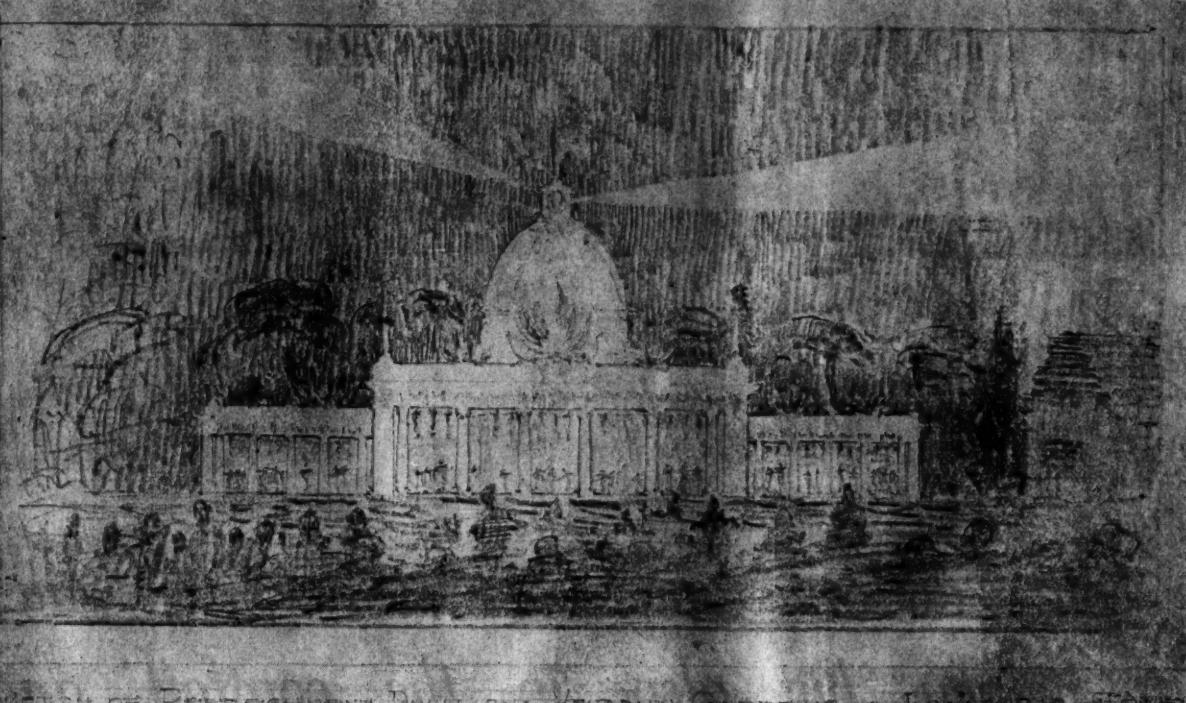
Nothing more in the way of conversation could be had with the woman and so the pastor gathering the church members about him knelt in prayer. After this a hymn was sung and then addressing the evil spirit the pastor said: "In the name of Jesus, the Christ, I order you to come out of her." Immediately the woman fell to the floor as if dead, and for over three hours lay there, hands and feet cold and evincing no sign of life except a gentle breathing which was apparent only to one who bent over her.

While these things were going on people had been collecting until the house was filled and more than a thousand people crowded the streets nearby. Everyone was excited and many declared that Mrs. Tsong was dead. The more they talked the angrier they became. They threatened to beat the church members and tear down the church and said they would drive the Jesus-doctrine out of the town. Before any overt acts were performed, however, the woman suddenly revived. She sat up and recognised her friends, spoke normally, and was apparently perfectly well.

Naturally this affair made a tremendous sensation. People through all that district were stirred up. Families not only professing Christianity, among the the wealthiest and most important family of the whole region, burned all their idolatrous paraphernalia. Many have been enrolled by the church as "enquirers" and the Tsongs, husband and wife and mother, have all been baptised and have joined the church.

It is now five weeks since this remarkable cure occurred. According to the general opinion of the residents of Zen-Lien and vicinity, devil worship in that particular part of China has received a severe set-back.

**Where Shanghai Will Celebrate Fourth Of July This Year**



DRAWING OF REFRESHMENT PAVILION, VERDUN GARDENS. — JUNIOR'S DRAWING

Fourth of July celebrants this year will dine and otherwise be entertained beneath the dome of a "Capitol" building which will bring recollections of Washington. The refreshment pavilion to be erected in the Verdun Gardens, as will be seen from the cut, is to be an elaborate scenic affair. It was designed by Mr. G. F. Ashley, architect for the China Realty Co., and will be of matched construction. The outside dimensions of the structure are 46 feet by 120 feet and the main pavilion will be 20 feet in height, while

the dome will be 50 feet high. It will be finished in white and the exterior will be illuminated with concealed flood lighting after the style used at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. An extensive decoration scheme utilising flags and evergreen will be put into effect.

Attendance at the celebration is limited to 500 couples and with the date still two weeks away approximately half the tickets have been disposed of. In order to facilitate the distribution of the tickets all persons desiring them, Americans as well as

other nationals, should send their names to Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, China Mail Steamship Co., 6 Kiujiang Road. The tickets are \$10 per couple, and \$5 for extra lady guests. It is pointed out that this is the first time that the entire American community has had opportunity to join in the financing of the Independence Day celebration.

The evening's entertainment will include dancing, movies, vaudeville and scenic lighting displays. There will be three bands in attendance and supper will be served. The French Municipal Council besides turning over the park for the occasion has proffered every assistance making the celebration a success.

The Committee in charge of the celebration is composed of:

Carl L. Seitz, chairman; C. P. Holcomb, A. Goldsmith, T. F. Cobbs, W. A. Adams, G. J. Petrocelli, J. B. Powell, H. H. Arnold, H. E. Morton, H. O. Hashagen, G. F. Ashley, S. A. Ransom, J. W. Gallagher, Earl B. Rose, W. T. Findlay, W. A. B. Nichols and Capt. W. J. Eisler.

**Anglo-American Association Is Formed At Peking Dinner**

Sir Francis Aglen Toastmaster At Significant Function Held In British Legation

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 20.—Yesterday evening the British community here returned the compliment paid to it by the American Association of North China when the association entertained the British community a few weeks ago, for the British Chamber of Commerce and the British community invited the American community to dinner, and on the invitation of the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, the dinner took place in the beautiful Ting Erh of the British Legation. About 200 hosts and guests, sat down to the repast, Sir Francis Aglen being toastmaster, and in spite of the delightful social nature of the gathering important business was done.

At the appropriate stage, Sir Francis Aglen proposed the toast of President Wilson, which was received with musical honors, and this was followed by that of the King, and this again by that of Our Guests. Following the toasts two very fine addresses were delivered, the first by the Rev. W. P. Bentley, Chaplain to the British Legation, on the points in which British and Americans differed, and the second by Dr. Dennis, Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, on the points which the two

countries had in common.

At this stage Sir Francis Aglen, in a brief but pointed speech, reminded those present that at the previous entertainment the chief sentiment expressed had been that Britons and Americans should meet each other often and know each other better. This being very strongly felt it had been decided at the present gathering to bring forward a resolution for the formation of an Anglo-American

association. Sir Francis strongly favored the idea and called upon Mr. Sydney Mayers to move a resolution. This Mr. Mayers did in a very fine speech, and his resolution was seconded by Mr. Roger S. Greene of the China Medical Board. The resolution was then open to discussion, but its spirit was so entirely endorsed by everybody present that there was no discussion, and the resolution being put was carried unanimously. It was as follows:

1. That an Anglo-American Association be formed in Peking, with the object of promoting social intercourse between its members and of facilitating co-operation in the protection of common interests and in the pursuit of common ends.

2. That membership of the association be open to all American and British residents in or near Peking.

3. That the affairs of the association be managed by a committee of 12 members, of whom 6 shall be British and 6 American, and who shall choose from among their number the officers of the association.

4. That the committee shall be elected by the members at their annual general meeting to be held in the month of October of each year.

5. That pending the first election, a Provisional Committee be formed of six nominees of the American Association of North China and six nominees of the British Chamber of Commerce, Peking; and that the Provisional Committee be hereby authorised to draft rules for submission to the first annual general meeting for approval.

6. That the subscription of each member of the association for the re-

mainder of the current year shall be \$2.

The gathering, immediately this resolution had been carried, resolved itself into the Anglo-American Society of Peking, and the names of the nominated members of the Provisional Committee were announced, and the more formal proceedings terminated, but Anglo-American groups continued to chat in the Legation grounds until a late hour.

**Correspondence**

VIEW OF STUDENTS RETURNED FROM JAPAN

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir.—We should feel greatly obliged if you would allow us space for the insertion of this letter in the next issue of your valuable paper.

We, the Japanese returned students, beg to declare to the public

that our return to the country is forced by circumstances and is solely for the object of awakening our brethren to the seriousness of the recent secret Sino-Japanese Negotiations, which were illegally concluded, without the approval of the Parliament, by a few individuals. We will interfere with no other affairs of the nation.

Japan's ambition towards China is well-known. So seriously will the new negotiations affect our country that, if our brethren were still to keep silent—and that means our acknowledgement—China will

**The New War Films**

The Committee in charge of the British Official War Films to be exhibited at the Olympic Theater next Saturday wish it to be generally known that every effort will be made to ensure that the exhibition will not last longer than two hours, and that it will be over at latest by 11.30 p.m.

The films are new and highly interesting. The special attraction being the pictures of the Naval Air Craft which are described thus by an English paper:

"British sea power is a factor in the world war which needs no description, but it is not so well known that the naval air power of Great Britain is a truly formidable and magnificently equipped force, an aerial armada manned by a personnel of picked men now numbering over 41,000 of all ranks. What this means is shown very clearly in a wonderful film, showing how the British airmen hunt the submarines, and depicting in movement every type of British aircraft, including the wonderful British dirigible which completely outclasses the Zeppelin in every respect."

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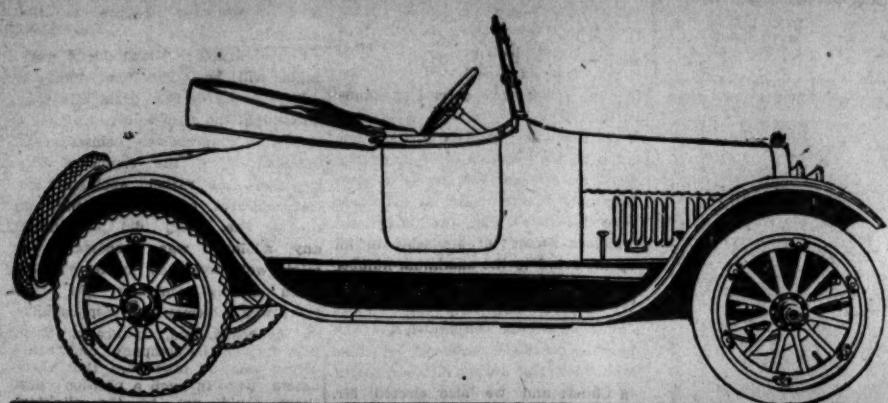
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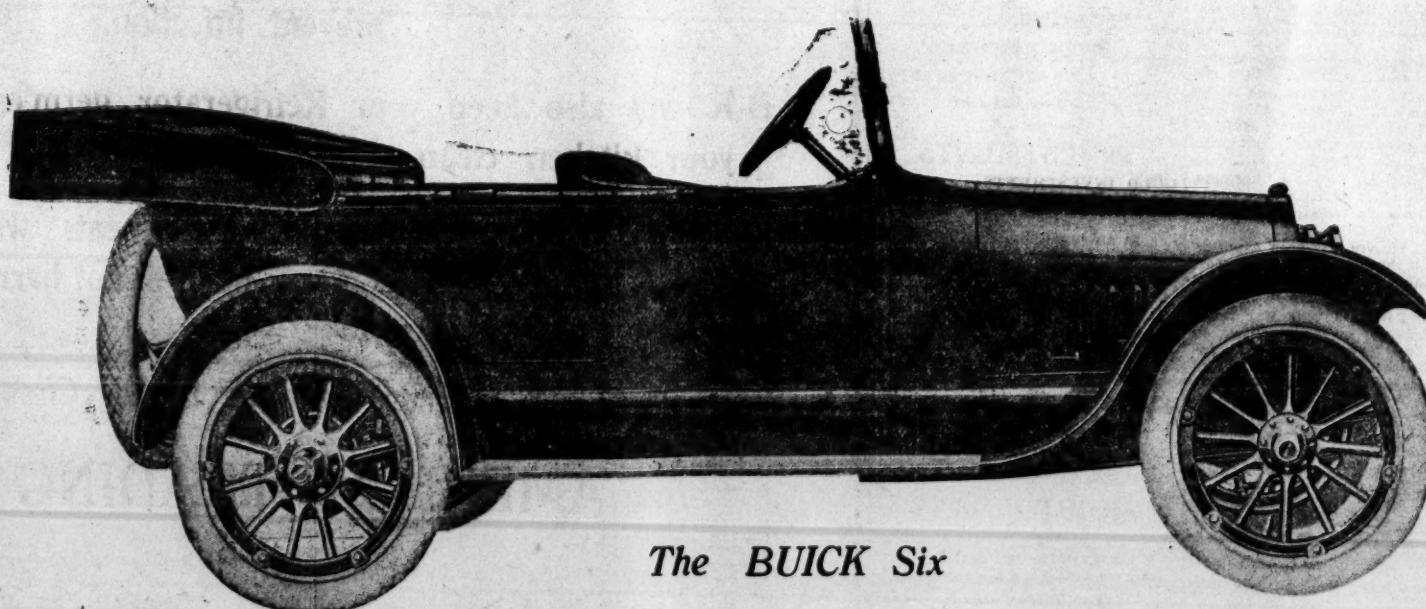
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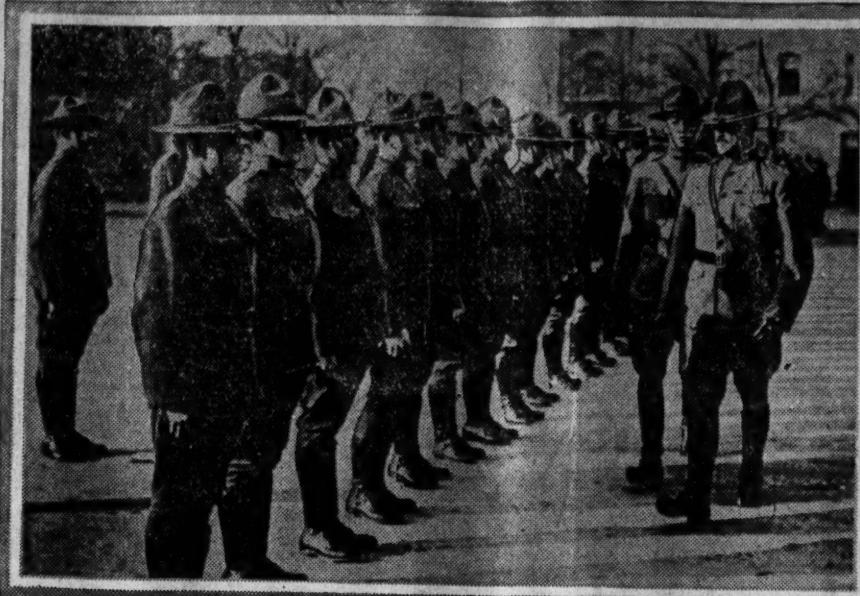
The ordinary annual general meeting of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, March 26, at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E. C., Mr. Frederick Anderson, chairman of the company, presiding.

The representative of the secretaries, Messrs. Libert, Anderson, and Co., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for the required period will, as usual, be taken as read. As regards the working of the state, the output of rubber was about 2½ per cent below the estimate given last year. For the first six months the yield was well ahead of the estimate; but, owing to the restricted shipping facilities to this country, we decided to gradually restrict production; so that the policy subsequently adopted by the Rubber Growers' Association had already been to a certain extent in force on our estate for some months. We are convinced that under existing circumstances that policy is sound, and that it will be for the benefit of the industry in the long run; we have therefore agreed to reduce our output to 80 percent of last year's crop in accordance with the plan of the Rubber Growers' Association. We understand that estates aggregating over 650,000 acres have so far acquiesced in the scheme, which represents about 75 percent of the areas controlled by members of the Association; but it represents only about half of the total acreage planted up to the end of 1911, all of which is presumably producing over 200 lb. per acre. The full effect of the reduced production is perhaps not yet felt, seeing that the curtailment did not come into operation until February. Judging from market prices in the East, it is not improbable that, but for the action of the Association, still lower prices would have been forthcoming there. Seeing that this country is getting no advantage from what may be called the "knock-out" prices which have lately been ruling in the East, and that the whole benefit of them accrues to foreign countries and to foreign shipping while British Colonies and British capital are bearing the burden, brought about by abnormal conditions, it may be worthy of consideration whether some action should not be taken by the Colonial Government directed towards the attainment of uniformity on the lines of the Rubber Growers' Association plan. We have continued the policy of thinning out the rubber areas, and over 20,000 trees were taken out last year. In all fields where this has been done for any length of time our manager reports improvement in growth and better renewal of bark. The work will be continued this year. There was a small outbreak of a disease known as "black thread" on some of the younger trees, but it was promptly dealt with and completely checked; remedial measures taken have also been successful in arresting all other pests—of which we have had, fortunately, very little. The area under coconuts has been increased by 42½ acres, which brings the total up to 2,320 acres. The average acreage in bearing was a little under 1,500 acres, of which 25 percent were in their first year of production. We have sold rather more than half the crop of copra at prices which give an average return of between 16 and 17 an acre. The scarcity of tonnage has been a great handicap, and there is no immediate prospect of relief in that respect; but, when shipping facilities again become available, I think we can look forward to a good market for copra, as the public have begun to realize that the best quality of margarine, which is made from copra, is twice as good as inferior butter and costs about half as much. We propose to extend the area under coconuts by another 250 acres this year, if labor is available, and with regard to that, we have left the extension to the discretion of our manager. As regards the estate as a whole, I think it is a fair and safe calculation to regard two acres of coconuts when in full bearing as likely to be equivalent in value to one acre of rubber seven pounds profit per acre for coconuts is by no means an exaggerated estimate in normal times. It two acres of coconuts will produce £14 of profit, and each acre of rubber the same (rather less than 9d. a lb. on 400 lb.), there is no need for anxiety as to the future, if one takes a view extending beyond that immediately before us. On the basis of two acres of coconuts being equal to one of rubber you have a permanent cultivation equivalent to 6,077 acres of rubber, which, on issued capital, have a book value today of £75 per acre, which can easily be further reduced. You will see from the report that the average sale price is 2s. 5¾d., which is partly owing to forward sales; owing to the uncertainty of tonnage we thought it prudent to curtail forward commitments, and this difficulty is now greater than ever. All-in cost, including war charges,

have risen to 1s. 6¾d. per lb., which leaves us with a net profit of 1s. 4¾d. The stock of 220,000 odd lb. of rubber unsold when the accounts were made up, have been brought into the account at a valuation of 1s. 3d. per lb. gross, which is not very much above cost price when higher freight and war risk insurance are taken into account. Similarly, 316 tons of copra are brought in at cost price. Liquidation of these stocks under present shipping conditions will take some time, therefore we thought it inadvisable to inflate profits by higher valuations which the directors would not have felt justified in distributing as dividends. 1918 accounts will benefit by any profits there may be on these valuations. (Hear, hear.) Turning now to the profit and loss account, war charges are heavier, principally owing to higher rates for war risk insurance. Out of the £500 voted at last meeting for war charities, we contributed the following donations:—R. G. A. War Relief Fund (Malaya), £108 5s.; St. Dunstan's Fund £52 10s.; King George's Fund for Sailors, £53 10s.; Red Cross Fund, £105; Church Army Huts (Malaya Fund), £52 10s.; and Y.M.C.A. Huts, China Association Fund, for Chinese Labor Corps £52 10s. The total was £418 5s. General expenses include professional and legal advice in connection with excess profits duty. Shanghai expenses are heavier owing to higher exchange, charges being converted into sterling at 4s. 6d. exchange instead of about 2s. 6d. as in pre-war days. The total profit of £85,000 odd enabled us to pay the same dividend for the whole year as in 1916, putting £10,000 to reserve, and slightly increasing the balance carried forward. In view of the prolonged delays in bringing produce to market, the board considered it advisable to go on safe lines and maintain a larger balance than that suggested by the Colonial Government to bring to line these who have not assented to the recommendations of the Rubber Growers' Association to reduce production. There are many sides to this question, and they are being very carefully considered by the Council of the Association. In my opinion any hasty action should be deprecated. I have hopes that those who are holding back, or at any rate a large proportion of them, including local companies in the East and companies outside the Association, will necessarily be higher, as standing charges, which are not affected by curtailment of output, will be spread over a smaller crop, added to which cost of all materials is higher and also shipping charges to America. It seems probable that we shall only be able to obtain tonnage for this market, where prices are well maintained, for a small proportion of the crop; and therefore, the bulk will have to be sold either locally or to America, where prices at present are materially lower than here. Estimates at the present stage are of little value; but, unless conditions change, it would be prudent to make up our minds that, compared with the last three years, 1918 bids fair to be a lean year. In this respect we suffer in common with the whole industry. It, however, remains to be seen whether with reduced output and higher cost of production, rubber will continue to be the only important raw material which has a depreciated value, amidst a general appreciation of all other commodities. It may be interesting to look back for a moment as well as to look forward. The results of the last 7½ years since the company was floated in June, 1910, during which a large part of the property has been in course of development—and it is not even now in anything like full production—have been as follows:—Distributed in dividends, £416,000; placed to reserve, £82,256; written off for depreciation of plant and buildings, £20,850; and balance of profit and loss, £21,425. This gives the total of £541,100, or about 125 percent of our average capital. Our net earnings throughout the whole period have averaged to ¼ percent and our dividends 12½ percent. After payment of our dividend this year, we have a balance of liquid assets of some £35,000 available as working capital for our business, which I hope you will consider a sound financial position. (Hear, hear.) The health on the estate of both Europeans and natives has been excellent throughout the year, and Mr. Kennedy, our manager, reports that the staff have done exceedingly good and faithful work. Recognising the war conditions, we have given advances in salaries, and have also given an increased bonus to the staff, and I am sure the course taken by the directors will have your approval. With these remarks I beg to move: "That the report and balance sheet be adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 1s. 9d. per share, less income tax, be paid

## General Pershing Inspects American Troops In France



General Pershing photographed while inspecting American soldiers "somewhere in France."

On April 4, to shareholders on the register at this date, and in respect of coupon No. 13 attached to share warrants to bearer."

Mr. E. L. Hamilton: There is just one point in the chairman's speech to which I should like to refer, and that is his suggestion that action should be taken by the Colonial Governments to bring to line these who have not assented to the recommendations of the Rubber Growers' Association to reduce production. There are many sides to this question, and they are being very carefully considered by the Council of the Association. In my opinion any hasty action should be deprecated. I have hopes that those who are holding back, or at any rate a large proportion of them, including local companies in the East and companies outside the Association, will necessarily be higher, as standing charges, which are not affected by curtailment of output, will be spread over a smaller crop, added to which cost of all materials is higher and also shipping charges to America. It seems probable that we shall only be able to obtain tonnage for this market, where prices are well maintained, for a small proportion of the crop; and therefore, the bulk will have to be sold either locally or to America, where prices at present are materially lower than here. Estimates at the present stage are of little value; but, unless conditions change, it would be prudent to make up our minds that, compared with the last three years, 1918 bids fair to be a lean year. In this respect we suffer in common with the whole industry. It, however, remains to be seen whether with reduced output and higher cost of production, rubber will continue to be the only important raw material which has a depreciated value, amidst a general appreciation of all other commodities. It may be interesting to look back for a moment as well as to look forward. The results of the last 7½ years since the company was floated in June, 1910, during which a large part of the property has been in course of development—and it is not even now in anything like full production—have been as follows:—Distributed in dividends, £416,000; placed to reserve, £82,256; written off for depreciation of plant and buildings, £20,850; and balance of profit and loss, £21,425. This gives the total of £541,100, or about 125 percent of our average capital. Our net earnings throughout the whole period have averaged to ¼ percent and our dividends 12½ percent. After payment of our dividend this year, we have a balance of liquid assets of some £35,000 available as working capital for our business, which I hope you will consider a sound financial position. (Hear, hear.) The health on the estate of both Europeans and natives has been excellent throughout the year, and Mr. Kennedy, our manager, reports that the staff have done exceedingly good and faithful work. Recognising the war conditions, we have given advances in salaries, and have also given an increased bonus to the staff, and I am sure the course taken by the directors will have your approval. With these remarks I beg to move: "That the report and balance sheet be adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 1s. 9d. per share, less income tax, be paid

able to us. I am sure you will unanimously re-elect him.

Mr. George Jamieson, C. M. G.: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The chairman: The next resolution gentleman of his standing and

is, "That Mr. Edward Lawrence Hamilton be re-elected a director of the company." Mr. Hamilton's name

is, I was going to say, a household word in connection with rubber in the

City of London, and I think we are

exceedingly fortunate in having a

resolution, I should like to say, that we are glad that the agitation which found expression at our last meeting has quieted down, and we hope that in the interests of the company there will be no more dissensions on that point. With these remarks I propose "That Mr. George Jamieson be re-elected a

director of the company."

Mr. Joseph seconded the proposal, saying that while he agreed with Mr. Ste. Croix as to the desirability of discretion in managing the affairs of the company, still the shareholders were very much obliged to the directors for the dividend.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The chairman thanked the shareholders for their vote, and the proposer and seconder for the kind remarks they had made. He added that although the meeting had no power to increase the dividend proposed by the directors, still it might reduce it. The matter was in the hands of the shareholders present. (Laughter.) This ended the meeting.

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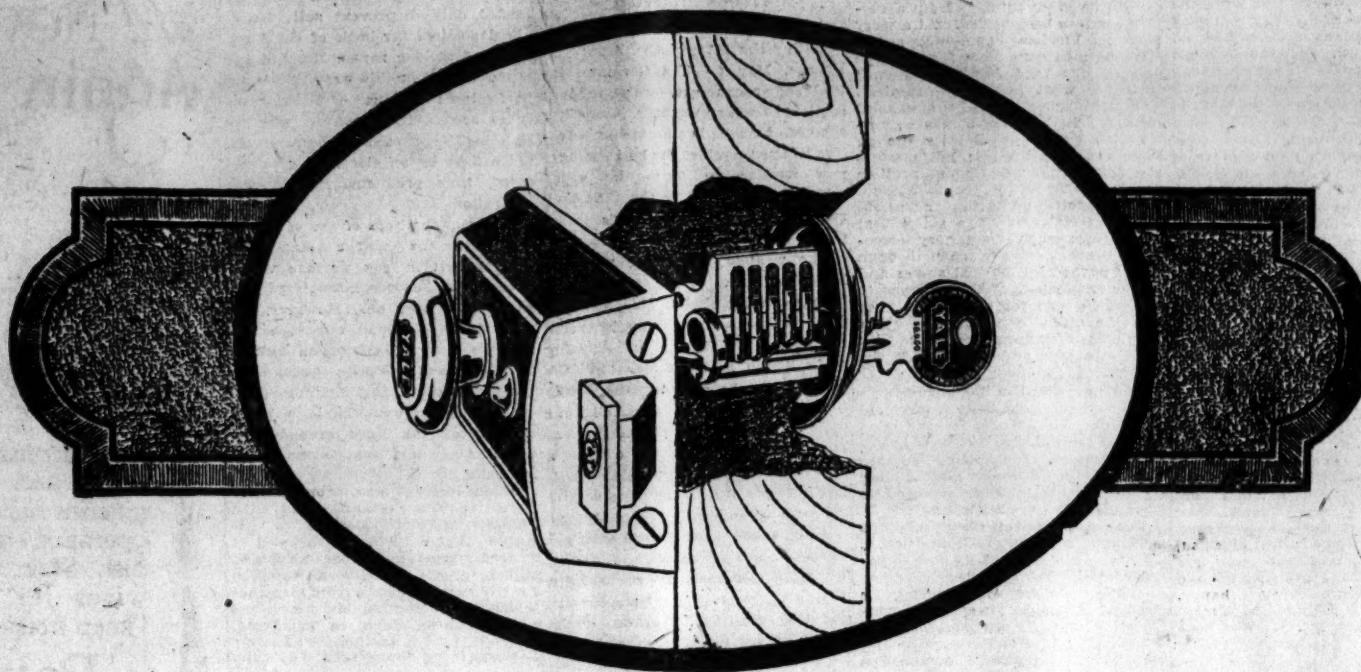
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## Owen Wister In Praise Of Singing Among Our Soldiers

Army Choruses Valuable Aids to Fighting Spirit, Says Novelist—How Our Fighting Men Take Hold Of Musical Work—Ragtime Not Liked

By Owen Wister

New York, May 12.—The application of music to war is as old as mankind and as young as today. In museums you will see among archaic chattels the savage battleaxe with the savage drum; at this moment in France the strains of the "Marseillaise" commingle with the explosion of bombs. Throughout the whole of man's chronicled experience, anywhere you look, evidence is overwhelming that songs and music have companioned war as inevitably as have flags and banners, and for precisely the same reason: because they are necessary; because at certain moments they invigorate and rally as nothing else ever has invigorated or ever can invigorate and rally the fighting spirit of man. A flag is a visible banner; a song is an audible banner.

Americans now living both in the North and South do not need to be told this. They can recall easily enough days and nights when "Dixie" or "Maryland," "My Maryland," or "Marching Through Georgia," or "John Brown's Body" wrote them like an inspiration, and they went on. With the Northern and Southern songs of our civil war still ringing in hundreds of brains, does it not seem a little odd that anybody should have failed to know that music is of practical value in winning battles? Yet in the face of these facts so easy to know, so long known, proved again and again in every great war, doubt has been expressed. Music for the soldiers has been styled a "luxury."

Persons who daily display but slight interest in economy have hemmed and hawed over the extravagance of providing the apparatus for teaching our soldiers and sailors to chorus "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Were they aware that nothing so unites as lifting those voices together? Is the lesson of our football games with the drilled cheer lost upon them? What do they think of the fact, if they have found it out, that in France our army has been called the silent army?

Happily, the doubters decrease. It was indeed an innovation that individual hitherto unknown to our army and navy should now appear at our various naval and military stations, armed with a pitch pipe and a little book, and explaining that they had come to drill the men in song. But this appearance no longer raises among the commanding officers and the men that surprise, not unmixed with antagonism which was met here and there in the early days of the experiment.

Experiment it no longer is. This the weekly reports of the song leaders from the various army and navy stations make quite plain. These song leaders have been at their work hard and zealously since November. They have found out every sort of thing that can result from the innumerable differences in human nature. But in the end they have all found out one thing, namely, that the army and navy are no special kind of man, but merely a cross section of the American people, responding to exactly the same appeals that any men respond to.

Sometimes they have been welcomed at once, sometimes they had to win their welcome; every commanding officer is not immediately aware that songs are like banners and belong to an army's fighting equipment. These song leaders of army and navy camp music were also at first sometimes confused with the organizers of camp recreation. This confusion has almost disappeared. More and more clearly it is becoming understood that both activities—camp recreation and military song camp—have their places, but that their objects are different.

One is for entertainment, here, the other for the trenches there. One is to relieve the monotony of such leisure time as the soldier has in camp, to fill this time wholesomely with plays, recitations, concerts, and the like, while the other is strictly a military measure, and its object to make the soldier a better fighter.

What follows is drawn from the experiences of the song leaders in army and navy camps, and in all parts of the country. It does not touch upon the equally important matter of instrumental music. That would require a chapter to itself. Enough here to say that General Pershing has found our great need, and has in consequence asked for a broad development of military bands and music. We stand no comparison with our allies in this. Their bands are larger, better, and play a higher grade of music for the most part. The National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music is busily working at this by no means simple problem, as well as on the training in singing. Three elements make a song: swing, tune, words. Any of these may evoke the emotion needed to the song's vitality. When all three combine the song may outlive many generations. Of the three elements, words on the whole are the least important.

For a camp song nobody can make good words or good music unless he is in hot blood, and nobody can tell if it is good or not until he has thoroughly tried it out with a crowd of enlisted men. "Thoroughly" depends both on the song and singers; some songs make their way slowly and surely, and those which immediately succeed may have staying power or may not. Try them out. Give each its chance to sink or swim. Enlarge your field of selection. Give the men, along with the songs of the hour and the few national songs that we possess, songs of other countries that have stood the test with their own people—Scotch, Irish,

will wish to hear us sing our native songs which they do not know, but to hear us singing some of their native songs, which they do know, will have a happy effect. At a conference of the army and navy song leaders of the Northeast District, held in New York February 11 and 12, it was agreed that, whatever additional song material might be used in various camps, every American soldier, sailor, and marine should be able to sing the following songs: "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Marseillaise," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Black Joe," and "Kentucky Home."

But don't stop here. Enlarge the soldier's song horizon. Try him with songs he has hitherto had no chance to know. If the original words are an obstacle, get somebody to write new ones—but somebody whose emotion is awakened by the tune alone.

For success the song leader must have one quality to help him from within and one external help; he must possess, even more than a voice and an ear, that sense of rhythm and that power of making enthusiasm contagious to be seen in those who lead cheers at football games. Without this all the musical gift in the world will not suffice. And without the backing of the commanding officer he can make but little headway. Perhaps nothing covers the matter better than some remarks of Major Gem Wood:

"It is just as essential that the soldiers know how to sing as it is that they carry rifles and know how to shoot them. . . . There isn't anything in the world, even letters from home, that will raise a soldier's spirits like a good, catchy, marching tune. . . . I have seen men tolling for hours through the mud and rain, every one of them dejected, spiritless, tired, and cold, wet and torn, cursing the day they entered the army, transformed into a happy, devil-may-care frame of mind through a song. . . . We hope every man in training will be a singer."

The Colonel of an infantry regiment wrote lately to the song leader:

"Many men find it almost impossible to accustom themselves to the call for a sudden, definite and accurate salute, or to exactness of a kindred kind. Some of them have never sung jolly songs with strong emphasis and marked attack of words. Some of them start from their barracks to the post exchange without knowing just what route they will take. It is such indecision, such hesitation, such lack of appreciation that proper lectures, close order drill, salutes, and your singing instruction drive away, replacing them with springiness, a definiteness, and a new sort of self-appreciation that make some of the new men strangers to themselves."

Necessarily the manner in which each song leader attacks his task is controlled by the place he is in and the varying characters of the men he is teaching. All sorts of ingenious expedients have been hit upon.

Sometimes a "Chautauqua tent is handy. Here, entertainments are given and advantage taken of the presence of an audience. Sometimes a Y.M.C.A. auditorium is used in like manner. Minstrel shows are got up and the men rehearsed for these. The presence of Harry Lauder has served, just as the presence of Alma Gluck served, as the occasion for a soldiers' chorus. The men have sung to him, and in return he has sung a new song to them and taught them the chorus on the spot.

Concerning the songs themselves which are being taught, much could be said, and some of it is here given for its interest. Poor songs have a brief life. But if a poor song has lived its day let it not be replaced by another poor song, equally short-lived, if this can be helped. Here circumstances and the tact and taste of the song leader must decide the question. Only, as has been said above, let the soldier's song horizon be enlarged by good songs whenever and wherever possible.

To the "Marseillaise," which some of the men have themselves asked to be taught, let other songs of our allies gradually be added. Our allies also have been held in New York.

## DEAL DEATH NOW IN SNEEZE POWDER

Latest German Shell Designed To Make Men Remove Masks And Inhale Gas

MANY NEW GERMAN TRICKS Innovations Tried Every Month Or So, But Allies Keep Troops Protected

With the American Army in France, May 6.—The Germans introduced gas warfare, forcing modern soldiers to wear gasmasks. Now after the use of masks has proved an effective weapon against gas he is using a new weapon to force the allied soldiers to take off masks that they may be easily killed by his lethal phosgene and diphosgene gasses.

Songs of boastfulness are not encouraged. Such a song caused a concert to be given by men from a certain camp to be canceled. At a navy yard in Virginia experience shows that the men care more for the type of song like "Old Kentucky Home." This will prove to be the general case. In the hands of a master, ragtime has certain possibilities, though these are very limited; but masters are not common and most ragtime songs are made by people without talent and with no particular aim but commercial one. The songs that issue from such machinery sometimes reach a certain vogue through being pushed by musical shows and by advertisement. If they happen to please the men for a moment, they must be given to the men. As has been seen, they hang themselves with their own rope and fall back in the presence of genuinely good songs.

A happy thought has occurred to those who remembered our old canties. The passing of the merchant sailor extinguished these splendid examples of inspiring rhythm and melody. There is now a fair prospect of their being restored to their place in the national heart.

The soldiers' repertory may be considered in a state of transition, a state of change, not likely ever to become fixed. Nor is it desirable that it should; but however varying its forms, it should always be of a composite character, a repertory of grave songs and gay, of tender songs and bold, to suit the many circumstances and the many moods in which the soldier finds himself.

From one of the camps where singing awakened cordiality in a neighboring town the song leader writes: "In the depot brigade there are over 3,000 aliens. I have nine of the twelve battalions in the brigade singing, each for forty-five minutes; the other three battalions consist of colored men, and they frequent the Y hut to a great extent and sing there with me. There will be meetings of the various groups of aliens, Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Russians, for the purpose of encouraging them to sing their own songs. We expect to help the work in English, too, by writing English words for the foreign songs."

Confronted with a foreign regiment, without knowing another song-leader was puzzled by his lack of response. As soon as he realized the difficulty he sang "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" repeating the words of each with care and emphasis, and adding a few words of loyal exhortation. These men thus addressed, though they were not familiar with English, followed the song leader's meaning and joined in the song with zest. The comment of the commanding officer was that these foreign-born men had been made Americans through song. Perhaps not completely with such suddenness; but with results that the Americanization thus begun might become complete.

Concerning the National Committee on Army and Navy Camp Music by which necessary parts of this large work are carried on, a few words will suffice. Its nine members, among whom are professional composers and musicians, hold meetings from time to time for the most part in New York, though the members come from various cities. At these meetings the business of the committee is discussed and transacted. Reports are read and news from the various camps communicated. Such matters as are necessary are communicated to the Department at Washington by the member of the committee who is also of the War and Navy Department committees. He, with certain other members of the committee, has visited many of the camps to confer with the various song leaders there and be present at their work. These visits will continue. Conferences between the committee and the song leaders have also been held in New York.

Kaiser had forbade the use of a new deadly gas to be dropped from the air.

It is believed that the real reason this weapon has not been used is that the Kaiser considers what would happen to the German people should he start such methods of carrying gas warfare to civilian populations. There is every promise that in a few

months the Allies will have a greater number of airplanes, which would mean that gas warfare from airplanes could be carried to almost every part of the German Empire. This means that if the Kaiser undertakes to make the people of Paris and London wear gas masks he might as well begin manufacture on a large scale for the people of Berlin.

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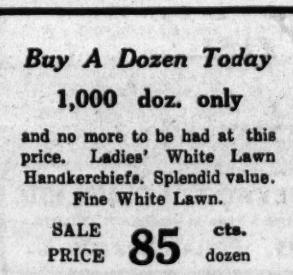
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Handkerchiefs. Splendid value.  
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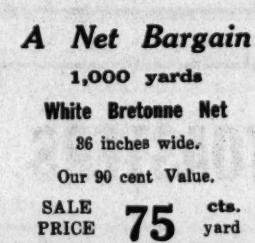


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Will wash well.  
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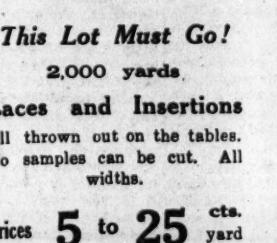
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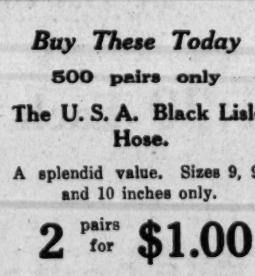
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All dainty and new patterns.  
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800 dozen, in stock in White  
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3,000 yards  
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36 inches wide.  
Our Dollar Value.  
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**A Dainty Handkerchief**  
600 Packets only  
The "Daintee" Lawn  
Handkerchief  
3 in a pretty folder, all charming  
colored borders.  
SALE PRICE 80 cts.  
Set of 3



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LAWN MOWERS**  
4 Cutting blades and grass  
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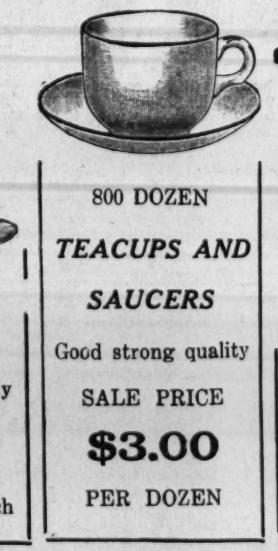
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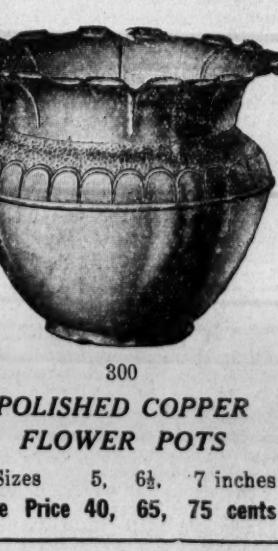
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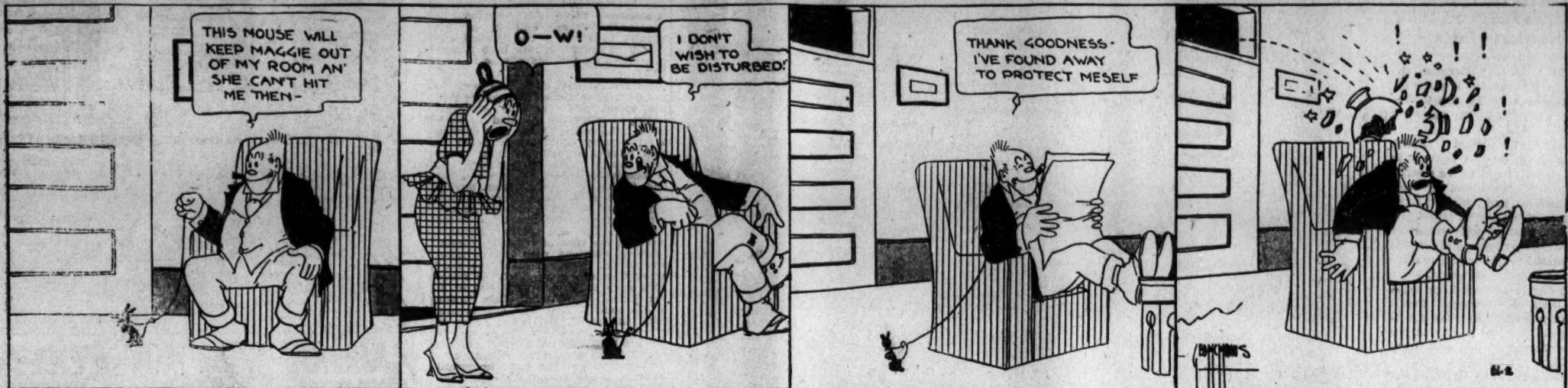
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THE BIG STORE WITH THE BIG SALE

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE  
OR ON DELIVERY OF GOODS



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Hints For Midsummer Garb

Hats Of Light And Airy Materials—Calico Dresses For  
Warm Weather—Summer Silks In Gingham Patterns

New York, May 12.—Smart and hats, made of the lightest and airiest of materials. Lace, the newest of chosen fabrics, is being largely employed in the making of these wide-brimmed hats. One lace hat that might serve as a pattern for many was made with a drooping brim of black chantilly all-over lace, showing scarcely a trace of support, so filmy was its texture. About its edge ran the narrowest of black satin cords, and its crown, of the high and big, floppy, picturesque, sunshade crushable variety, was also made of

black satin. There really wasn't any trimming to speak of, but the crown ended in a faced end of its own material that stuck out in a dashing way a little to the right side of the back.

Then there are the hats, transparent all but their crowns, which are made of fascinating combinations of flowers. These have the most summery appearance, for so rarely are they done that one seems to see the roses springing from their mother bush or the violets growing on the mossy bank. A hat with a violet crown had a brim of flat purple grosgrain ribbon laid over its foundation of straw. The ribbon was folded in a simple enough way, yet with the true touch of an artist about it, and the hat made one dream of garden parties and all sorts of old-fashioned romantic things.

One midsummer hat was made entirely of dark blue maline, artistically folded over the extremely wide brim. Its weight was no more than the proverbial feather, as it was transparent in every particular, even the crown being so constructed as to allow the hair to show through. And what could be more in keeping with a blistering day than this creation? It was the very spirit of coolness and freshness, yet with simplicity ever present.

Another new hat, with a brim of orchid Georgette, had a crown of twisted and crushed soft ribbon, seemingly of every imaginable pastel shade. A breath of flowers and Summer fragrance was contained in that light and airy head covering, though no sign of a flower was anywhere to be seen.

Calico dresses are the very last word for Summer, and these, too, have their important reasons for existing. You see, gingham has soared outrageously in price and so, as in years gone by, women have turned to calico. And just by way of showing how cheerful they can be about a dire necessity, they have made those calico gowns so truly beautiful that they are the smartest of all new Summer creations. The dotted ones show a decided supremacy, for polka dots, in whatever class of material they may appear, are always picturesque and satisfactory to wear. There are black ones on white grounds, and white ones on navy blue grounds, and there are all sorts of variations on this theme, as well as other patterns of plaids and tiny scattered figures.

The calico dresses are displaying a decided tendency to show the fchou as a right and proper part of their construction, but it is no drooping demure, and old ladyish fchou. It has the most youthful appearance, made of crisp white organdy, cut on a circular pattern, so that it stands high behind the coiffure, rolls and gracefully disappears into the belt.

more often than not it adds to its freshness by having an additional frill applied all about the edge. There are turn-back flare cuffs to match, showing their frills crisply pulled out on the edges from the regularity of their pleats.

One dark-blue calico frock, with tiny white figures scattered over its surface, was draped as to its bodice section to show a stiff—and also draped—white pique waistcoat, appearing from somewhere under the arms and folding into a draped high girdle over the simply gathered skirt. Still another had a wide and folded fchou-like collar, made of white pique.

Summer silks in gingham patterns are vying with the real ginghams for first place as morning frocks. They have in their favor the fact that they are more simple to launder, and then there is no denying the fact that silk is the coolest of all materials. A style set by the smartly dressed women at Palm Beach during the season there is being repeated here. That is to use white pique in wide bands as trimming for Summer silk dresses. It is most effective when the silk is black and white, the chalky whiteness of the pique standing out in an interesting contrast to the silk.

Short sleeves are appearing on these gowns. The Parisian models set the example, which is being followed more or less tentatively and wonderingly until the American woman shall demonstrate just what her wish in this regard. For coolness and Summer comfort the short sleeve has no rival, and for the slim contour of a beautiful arm it is surely the sleeve de luxe. However, the cause of its general popularity remains to be discovered.

Sashes with wide butterfly bows are another feature of the midsummer gowns. They take their place beside the fchou as a Victorian revival of great charm, and style is adapted in a less frilly manner for gowns designed for daytime wear. Enough Spring days have passed by now for the styles to have become established. At the smart hotels and on the street at tea hour one has an excellent opportunity to observe what points among the fashions put forward in the early days of Spring have been generally accepted. Here are accepted fashion points that are distinctly new:

Hats have high crowns, though most of them are soft and crushable, at least in appearance.

Little trimming is the rule for hats, often the so-called trimming being a part of the hat, as when tiny flowers are sewed close together to form a brim or crown.

Red hats dot the landscape more and more conspicuously. They are

particularly smart when worn with dresses or suits of navy blue serge.

Hindu turbans are conspicuously popular, the newest of them being made of twisted bands of contrasting colors of Georgette, crepe.

A veil is often the sole trimming for a Milan or hand-sewed hat. In this case the veil streams loosely from the hat brim and floats carelessly from the brim.

Fur makes the most favored of all Spring wraps, and it varies from narrow animal scarf to the most elaborate of fur coats made up from two different kinds of skins.

The Summer furs are sable, squirrel, mole, ermine, and kolinsky.

Capes, capes, capes in every possible shape and size are seen floating in the wind. They are graceful descendants of the bulky toocat. A very new cape seen last week reached only to the waistline. It was cut very circular and was made of an outside layer of deep plum satin—almost black in tone—and a lining of light wistarla satin. It was worn over a blue serge frock, with a drooping picture hat of black satin.

The suits among the various varieties of women war workers lean mostly to those of heavy tweed in light and cheerful colorings. They are extremely good-looking when worn with low sport oxfords and untrimmed blocked hats of stiff straw.

Satin dresses and some satin suits are appearing furiously. They are still a trifle sketchy in weight for the prevailing weather, but they promise to be far more popular as time goes on. Just now, worn with the fur coats, they are most attractive and decidedly the newest thing to be seen.

Several hats were seen made all of embroidered satin, and the embroidery was done in a shade of silk floss to match the foundation silk.

Straight chenille frocks of serge are the thing. Many of them are lavishly embroidered; others are made perfectly plain with but a row of buttons down the back to take away from the trim severity.

Wide pleats that hang in a straight line from shoulder to the hem of the garment are a feature of some of the new serge dresses.

Sleeves, these days, have no cuffs to fit the wrists. Instead, they are left wide open at the hands, with wide or flaring bands for a finish. They have more of a kimono look than anything else, and they help to add a widened line to a silhouette that grows, sometimes, monotonously thin.

Many of the serge street frocks have groups of pleats, either accordion or narrow knife pleats, inserted in sections in their skirts. The remaining intervals are apt to have loose swinging panels to cover their plainness.

Foulard in interesting designs is much used along with serge, and the combination makes a very interesting gown, even more so than one made wholly of foulard. The use of the plain surfaced material gives a gentle relief to the continuance of the pattern.

The vogue for the use of real lace has led to some lovely uses of lace with street and afternoon gowns. Little inserted vests of creamy lace peep out of otherwise sombre necklines, and tightly fitting cuffs are livened by a touch of this lace.

Fringe grows daily more popular. It is used on gowns, on capes, and on hats, and even on blouses. Chenille fringe in two tiers on a skirt of a figured silk frock makes a most arresting combination.

High, draped girdles are good. They are seen on street frocks and on Eton jacket suits.

The Spring shoe is the pointed kid oxford. It gives the foot that much-to-be-desired slim line and at the same time is held snugly in place by its tied lacing. This is more than could be said of the pumps of old. These new shoes have as a rule, French heels.

Beaded bags are the smart things to carry in one's hand when shopping. Their bright and glowing colors help materially to enliven a plain, dark gown.

Colored blouses peep out from beneath the coats of tailored suits, demonstrating the fact that color has

superseded white in these suits, at least for the time being.

For afternoon dresses, printed silks and printed chiffons have the upper hand. They are most popular for wear at informal dances.

Draped gowns with no trimming whatever are really smart.

The bolero jacket has been adopted and used on some of the new Spring gowns.

Many interesting little white yokes and tiny inserted white frilly waistcoats are appearing in place of the white collars so long popular.

A few sleeveless jackets of velvet worn with pleated plaid skirts have appeared on the street during the last few warm days.

## ACQUITS ITALIAN MARQUIS

Roman Court Quashes Charges Of Disloyalty Against Monteforte

Rome, May 10.—Marquis Giovanni Monteforte, a Neapolitan nobleman, accused of having given utterance to anti-war and anti-ally phrases in the Hunt Club here, of which the King

is Honorary President, and Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, Acting President, has just been acquitted.

According to the accusation, Monteforte, while dining in the club rooms at the end of March with Count Marcelli, a Deputy; Marquis Cappell, President of the International Institute of Agriculture, and Marquis Soragna, who is in the Italian diplomatic service, said:

"I trust that the Germans will break through and thus we shall have peace, and I shall be able to settle in Germany, which is a more civilised country than ours."

Marcelli testified that he protested, urging Monteforte to go to Germany immediately, that the dispute was handled by other members. The affair was communicated to the police, who arrested Monteforte.

At the trial Marcelli confirmed the accusation in all its details; but other members of the club, from which Monteforte had resigned, said that evidently the Marquis had been misunderstood. They testified to his patriotism, saying that he had lived

France for many years and had lost several members of his family in the war.

The Crown Prosecutor demanded six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 lire for Monteforte, but the court cleared him of the accusation.

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## RENE FONCK DOWNS 6 GERMANS IN A DAY

He Vanquishes The First Two In  
Ten Seconds And Gets A Third  
Five Minutes Later

Paris, May 10.—Six German airplanes were brought down yesterday by Sub-Lieutenant Rene Fonck, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

"Yesterday Lieutenant Fonck brought down six German biplanes in the course of two patrols. He downed the first two in ten seconds, the third five minutes later, and the other three in the course of the second patrol."

Lieutenant Fonck's achievement of yesterday has never been equalled. He is the greatest French aviator since the death of Captain Guyenemer.

"I am going to revenge Lieutenant Chaput," declared Lieutenant Fonck before taking the air yesterday morning. Chaput, who had accounted for sixteen German machines, was killed last Tuesday.

Lieutenant Fonck had only just left the region of the airdrome when he encountered an enemy squadron. He drove straight at them, opening fire with his machine gun, and shot down two of the Germans in less than ten seconds. He then went after a third machine which was within reach, and sent it crashing to earth five minutes later.

Lieutenant Fonck returned to the airdrome to take on more gasoline and to rest before going out for the second patrol. On this patrol he met another squadron. One two-seater he shot to pieces in the air and two others he saw strike the ground, all within five minutes.

Lieutenant Chaput, who was reported killed yesterday, and whom Fonck declared he would avenge, was a popular aviator. He was a friend of Georges Carpenter, the French heavyweight boxer; the late Captain Guyenemer, and also of the American aviators who have been fighting on the French front.

Lieutenant Fonck, who recently took a leading place among the French aces, was credited unofficially nearly a month ago with having shot down thirty-four German machines. He is described as a remarkable cool and daring fighter. Recently he fought two German machines in a squadron of eight, felled one of them and put the other to flight.

A year ago Lieutenant Fonck was unknown as a fighting aviator. He entered the aerial service as pilot of an airplane regulating artillery fire. After more than 500 hours of flight over the line and two victories over German planes which had attempted to interfere with his work he was sent into a squadron of pursuit planes. Eight days later, on May 13, 1917, he became an ace, being credited officially as having destroyed his fifth airplane. He is 23 years of age.

## Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Last Monday as the closing feature of the term's work, the Cadet Corps had a drill down. The two companies were formed in a hollow square with the officers arranged inside the square. The men dropped out as they made mistakes in executing commands. Toward the end of the drill catch commands were introduced and it required a level head and a quick wit to execute correctly. Major Webster and Adjutant Bromley watched the contest. At the close the Major congratulated the men on the progress made this term. Corporal Hwang Fu-chiang of 'A' Co. was the last man up. He receives a prize of five dollars.

The 1918-1919 catalogue has been received. The new College seal on the outside is a marked improvement. This year the College adopts the Junior College, Senior College scheme in use in Government schools. The grade of the Seminary has been raised so that hereafter only Middle school graduates will be received. The Seminary course becomes Group IV. Religious Education Group, in the new catalogue.

Graduating exercises of the Woman's School took place on Wednesday. Three women received their diplomas. Mrs. Huntley presented the diplomas with appropriate remarks; Vice-President Tong delivered the address. Tea was served at the close of the program. These exercises mark the closing of the Woman's School here. Next year the women and children still in the school will go to the Woman's School at Huchow.

Ex-President Li Yuan-hung presented our Seminary alumni with four characters, as an anniversary gift, in recognition of the work of the institution. The thought expressed by the characters is that the work here has been to cleanse and purify hearts and minds.

The usual Commencement-week entertainment has been going on during the week.

## Americans Storm No Man's Land With Hand Grenades



ON HAND GRENADE TOUR. © COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, SUPPLIED BY A.M.C.

A detachment of American soldiers stealing through No Man's Land on a hand grenade expedition. The grenades are carried in the sacks. (Readers of this newspaper who wish a photographic copy of this picture may obtain it by sending ten cents to the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C. Enclose this clipping.)

### PRINCE SHARED UMBRELLA

American Officer Finds A Democratic Stranger In London Rain

London, April 20.—According to a Young Men's Christian Association bulletin, an American officer attached to the War Department's headquarters here was hurrying down Whitehall in a heavy shower the other day when a young man in civilian clothes asked him: "Won't you share my umbrella with me?" They walked together, the American asking the civilian showing a wide knowledge of military affairs by his brief questions and answers. Moreover, every one they passed seemed to know the young man and bowed to him.

It suddenly occurred to the American that he had told the stranger his name. So he turned to the stranger and inquired: "May I ask who you are?"

The young man answered casually: "Oh, I am the Prince of Wales."

### NEW CABINET IN HUNGARY

Wekerle To Press Program For Suffrage Reform Compromise

Budapest, May 10, (via London).—A new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed, with Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Premier and Minister of the Interior. The other Ministers are: Countess Jozsef Szilagyi; Agriculture, Count Adalbert Serenyi; Education, Count Johann Zichy; Finance, Count Popowitz; Food, Prince Windischgratz; Defense, Baron Szuranyi; Court Affairs, Count Aladar Zichy; Justice, Dr. Gustave Toer; Minister for Croatia, Dr. Karol Urel; and Social Affairs, Count Paul Teleki.

Premier Wekerle has stated that the Government intends to introduce various small amendments to the suffrage proposals, based on compromises that will make the acceptance of the proposals possible. The amendments provide that every citizen who would not otherwise have the right to vote would have that right if he gives proof of sufficient education to have passed through four classes of the national school and is also master of the Hungarian language, or if he has passed through six classes of the national school.

The Premier added that workmen would have the right to vote. The program for extension of the suffrage will be carried out forthwith, and the Government will maintain its social and economic program and its plan of army reform.

### A Whole World Outraged

(Continued from Page 12)

them in such minor matters. But the case is not the same with regard to what an outraged world proposes as punishment for an outrageous Germany in one other direction. This has to do with permission to resume their economic prosperity, their domestic industries, and their foreign trade. Both their policy of aggressive war and the policy of aggressive peace are pronounced with regard to this really important matter. On the one hand, we are entertained with threats of visits from immense submarines, of the bombardment of our coasts, of the exaction of huge indemnities, and of compulsion to furnish German factories with raw materials and make treaties to take their products on the most favorable terms. In short, we must allow them, from this time on, to dominate on their own terms the world's industries and foreign trade. Rather a tall proposition, this! On the other hand, we are cajoled with promises to relinquish a modicum of the spoils of war, so legitimately and gloriously won by the German Army, provided guarantees are made of the return of their colonies, the restoration of the freedom of the seas, so unrighteously wrested from them, the abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine, and other similar restrictions, equality with the most favored nations in all treaties affecting trade, the retention of their hold on Russia and Turkey, etc., according as their bargaining may be allowed to extend to lesser or greater lengths.

Now, in the face of all this pre-

tension, whether the proposal is to continue the war until the insolence of Great Britain and America is sufficiently humbled, or—what is just now much more to be feared—their desire to unburden a war weary world becomes supreme, certain facts stand very firm and bold: very large. It was the British fleet which, more than any other influence, brought to the world the freedom of the seas and its system of open ports. It was the British fleet, powerfully reinforced by the French and the greatly enlarged American and Japanese fleets, is going to have the say as to when German ships, both warships and merchant marine, shall again enjoy the freedom of the seas and its ruthless practice which has temporarily destroyed this freedom of the seas. The British fleet, powerfully reinforced by the French and the greatly enlarged American and Japanese fleets, is going to have the say as to when German ships, both warships and merchant marine, shall again enjoy the freedom of the seas and its ruthless practice which has temporarily destroyed this freedom of the seas.

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Shall we not also make some more definite arrangement for the immediate and near future to trade chiefly with our friends and little or none at

all with our enemies? Shall we not for the time being, to greater or less extent, "boycott" Germany? Even before the beginning of the war had the term "made in Germany" had lost much of its pristine glamor for those who knew the reality of things. The old-time German thoroughness and honesty had suffered a grievous abatement. There are hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, in this country to whom it has become distinctly offensive. It will take a considerable time for this offense to pass away.

Meanwhile (say) as it may seem to the economist who will not admit that the moral and aesthetic emotions ought to influence mankind in their buying and selling) there may develop a large party of Americans ready to sign pledges to have nothing to do with things "made in Germany." It is conceivable that the people of India and Ceylon may turn from their admiration of German products to that of the products of the Entente Allies. At any rate, the feelings of the people of the Entente Allies will not be altogether placid in the view of resuming cordial business relations with this outrageous nation. Our babies of the next generation are more likely to nurse dolls made in Japan, or China, or in the United States, than dolls "made in Germany." Who would be likely to prevail in America after the war, to eat his breakfast off a plate bearing this appetite-destroying trademark?

There remains the most important measure of all belonging to this class. We shall probably make treaties favoring trade with our allies and enemies who are really neutral, and in some respects distinctly unfavorable to resuming trade on equal terms with Germany. Distinct movements in this direction are already afoot in France, Great Britain, and Japan and China; it is altogether likely that they will prevail more and more, as the war goes on, in the minds of all.

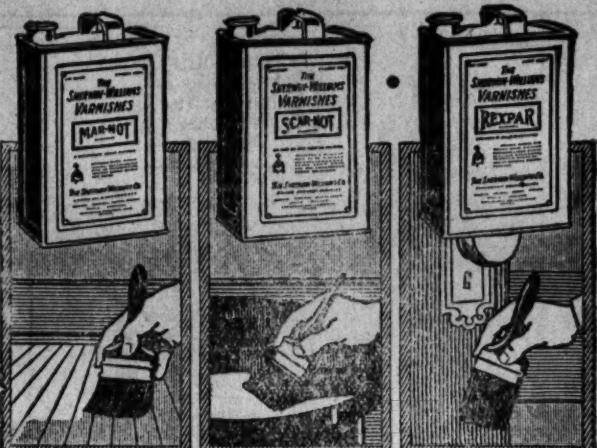
And, if the members of the sea-

men of the other Allies, who have passed already the resolutions already passed by the British Seamen's League, will refuse to handle ships in any way concerned in trade with the nation which has so ruthlessly murdered so many of the members of their craft.

In considering these reactions of an outraged world against an outrageous Germany, the points of view of fact have been entirely chiefly addressed to. Doubtless different persons will differ somewhat widely from us when they assume the points of view of expediency or morality. And, as has already been said, there are persons, who can scarcely with justice be called definitely pro-German, who will hold that to indulge in these reactions after the war is over would be inexpedient in the advice of some of its prominent "economists" who will refuse for a suitable time at least to offer protection to those "infant industries" which are so rapidly making us independent of Germany and working in the direction of the control of such a Government, in this to them most important regard?

And, first, it can scarcely be supposed that our own Government, whatever may be implied in even the latest rhetorical utterances of its head, but to a considerable extent in the Entente Allies are fast endeavoring themselves independent of Germany for those things for which they formerly found it necessary or convenient to go to Germany. As for us, we need not be dependent on any foreign nation for any of the necessities, or for most of the comforts and luxuries, of civilised living. But for this very reason we ought to become not only more efficient, but also more just and more generous in our commercial relations with foreign nations. We may be perfectly sure, however, that neither justice nor generosity will be appreciated by an unreformed Germany.

Now, doubtless Germany will continue to bully and wheedle the Russia that has ruined and is rapidly taking possession of and alienating the easily peoples of the East, both near and far, as long as Germany remains what Germany now is. And we can



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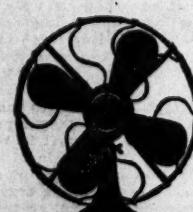
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## EARL READING WARNS AGAINST FALSE HOPES

Undue Elation Over Victory Or  
Depression From Defeat De-  
cried By Ambassador

### TRIBUTE TO BRITISH RULE

Like American Democracy, It Is  
Founded On Justice, He Tells  
Press Club

Washington, May 11.—In a speech at the National Press Club tonight, Earl Reading, British Ambassador and High Commissioner, paid a tribute to the efforts of the United States in the war, particularly toward overcoming the submarine menace and in sending troops "rapidly and in increasing numbers" to take their part with the Allies in the great battles.

Earl Reading was introduced by William H. Taft, ex-President of the United States, who made a spirited speech in which he said that he "was sick and tired of hearing people in this country criticize Great Britain." Mr. Taft called for an army of 5,000,000 men and advocated giving the President authority to raise as many more as were needed.

Earl Reading said in part:

"In these times attention is arrested, more by what men do than by what they say, except for the inspired utterances and declarations of the great leaders of thought and policy. Men turn to the realities and look to the deeds which are chronicled daily in your newspapers and present a mirror of the cataclysm through which we are living.

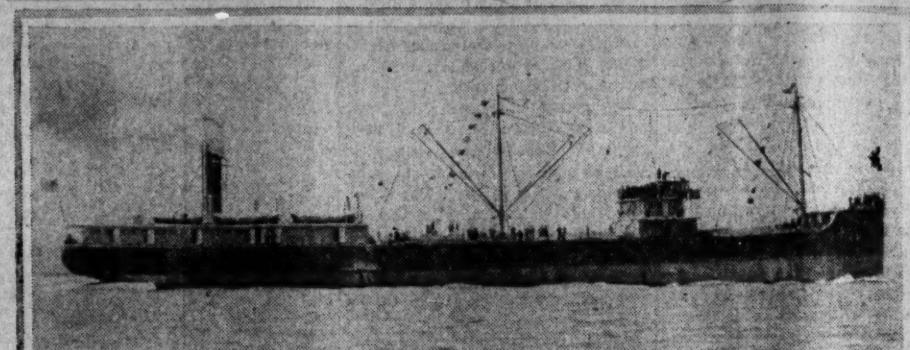
"Powerful as is at all times the influence of the press, it is vastly more powerful and fraught with deeper responsibility now, when the vast course of the peoples of the world are so vitally interested in the events in Europe. The public obtains its information from your newspapers, which were never so anxiously awaited as at the present day. Elation or depression may follow upon the news, emotions are roused, and the heart beats faster as the marvellous deeds of heroism are recounted in your columns.

"But to give this news is only one of the functions of the press. One of its chief duties is to stimulate patriotism and loyalty and devotion to the cause, to preserve that spirit which never doubts the ultimate victory, but never neglects preparation to secure it. When everything does not succeed according to expectation, there is a tendency in human nature to look into every nook and cranny, seeking to discover mistakes and disappointments that so often accompany the initiation of such a vast undertaking as war on the present scale.

### Mistakes And Their Value

"The only value of the discovery of a mistake, as you have found here, is to root out the evil and set to work

## Trial Trip Of Concrete Ship 'Faith' A Success



The 'Faith', an experiment in moulding vessels of concrete, is shown here on her recent trial trip in San Francisco Bay. The result of the test surprised even the builders

of the vessel. She averaged more than eleven knots exceeding her speed requirements by more than 10 percent. All Pacific Coast records were smashed in installing the

Faith's engines, the job being completed in forty-four days. On her first regular trip she weathered an 85-mile gale.

with all energy to remedy the error with the greatest rapidity. In looking around, let us never forget the great and inspired achievements attained in faces of difficulties that appear to baffle human endeavor. To you who are so familiar with all that has happened in your country, I will not dwell tonight upon the splendid services rendered to the Allied cause by the United States of America, at a moment when the American Navy is contributing so largely to defeating the submarine attacks upon the world's shipping, and at a moment when reinforcements of your troops are being transported rapidly and in increasing numbers to take their part with the Allies in the great battles—notwithstanding all the boastings of Germany. America at the moment of call from the Allies responded swiftly and unhesitating with troops to the utmost of the shipping capacity, to be used as deemed best for the furtherance of the common cause, with the unselfish object of assisting to the best of her ability in the emergency.

"As time has passed and the vision has become clearer, it is apparent that this titanic conflict is one in which you must inevitably have borne your part, for the struggle is between two systems of Government—the one where the individual exists for the greater glorification of the State or dynasty, which uses him merely as a pawn and makes him act in defiance of all moral and ethical rules that should govern human beings; the other where the State exists for the protection of the weak and oppressed, and the safeguarding of the rights and liberties of individuals, and is based upon those principles of morality which are the only safe guides for human conduct.

"The first is best illustrated by the words of Nietzsche: 'Life is in its essence injury, the overpowering of whatever is foreign to us and weaker

than ourselves, suppression, hardness, the forcing upon others of our own forms, incorporation of others, or at the very least and mildest, their exploitation.' The other is based, in the language of Burke, upon keeping the sovereign authority of the country as the sanctuary of liberty. Under the latter system two great commonwealths have been evolved as steps in the development of the human race upon this earth, the one sprung from the loins of the other, and with all the virility and enthusiasm of its young manhood now fighting alongside of the elder, to indicate the ideals to which both the British Empire and the American Republic are dedicated.

### Great Commonwealths As One

"There is no essential difference, either of purpose or of principles, between these two great commonwealths. You are a great democracy based upon the principles of justice and liberty, and this is equally true of the British Empire. Were it otherwise it would crumble and die, as have other great empires that preceded it.

"We learned our lesson in the past, and today, wherever the Union Jack flies, it stands for justice and liberty. I would I had time tonight to examine each stone in the mighty fabric tested by your standards. I do not dwell upon the support of the great self-governing dominions like Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand; these are bound by ties which, though light as gossamer threads, are strong as links of the finest steel ever forged. They are bound to the British Empire by no ties save that of affection; their devotion to the old country in this day of sacrifice is being sealed every hour in their blood. Their loyalty springs from a pride of partnership for a common purpose, as close as that which unites your own States. It is fortified by a

conviction that it is in their true interest and for the benefit of humanity.

"But it is not only the great dominions of the empire that have given such splendid support. India has given proof of her devotion to the empire by her attitude in this time of crisis. To speak only of the last five years, India has assimilated our ideas and awakened politically to western ideals; the efforts made unceasingly by Germany both before and since the war to start disaffection in India have met with failure. The measure of that failure may be judged by the devotion with which the native rulers and their followers rallied to the flag, and by the contributions in men and money made for the furtherance of our country's cause. Perhaps the benefice of British rule has never been better demonstrated than in Egypt and the Sudan, which has been converted into a prosperous and happy country.

"Whatever criticism may be directed against British rule, it will not, I think, be denied that it is administered throughout its far-flung dominions in a spirit of justice to all. This, indeed, is the greatest jewel in its diadem; from it radiates the luster of civil and religious liberty.

"And so together, you Americans, we British, and our heroic French and other Allies, continue on our way determined that our system shall prevail in the end. There is no room in the world for a military despotism which is a constant menace to and is indeed directed against the rest of the world. But let us beware of a false optimism; therein lies grave danger. The issues are immense and the efforts must be proportionate.

"We must look facts steadily in the face, neither be too elated by a

momentary victory nor depressed by a temporary defeat, but keep our attention steadfastly concentrated upon our aim, allowing nothing to distract us from our purpose, prepared to bring all that may be necessary by way of sacrifice to the altar of our common cause, until the victory of a just and lasting peace has been secured for the benefit of humanity."

### DEBT ALARMS AUSTRIANS

Army Accused Of Squandering Money

Despite Empire's Poverty

London, May 10.—Vienna newspapers represent the financial as well as the political situation in Austria as being most desperate, says a Zurich despatch to The Morning Post. The Reichsrat, just before its adjournment, had its attention called almost exclusively to the empire's finances.

The committee for the control of the national debt, reported to the Lower House that not only the large indebtedness of the States to the Austro-Hungarian Bank, but the frequent use made by the administration of the note issuing bank, could but arouse the gravest apprehension from the financial point of view.

The indebtedness to the note bank is now 1,500,000,000 kroner, it was added, and the notes in circulation have increased correspondingly.

The committee complained that, despite warnings from Parliament, the military authorities squandered money recklessly.



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## SAYS WAR CAN BE WON ONLY BY SPECIALISTS

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### BRAVERY NOT SUFFICIENT

Training, Discipline, And Aptitude At Teamwork The Vital Qualities

With the French Armies, Saturday, May 11.—The Times correspondent yesterday visited a detachment of French tanks which have taken an active part in the operations which led to the retaking of Senecat Wood on April 13.

Properly speaking, the tanks are known in the French Army as artillery of assault. Like the artillery, they are divided into squadrons and batteries. At present they do not form a separate branch of service, and the personnel is recruited from the artillery, infantry, cavalry, and even the navy, but their crews wear a special badge in the form of crossed cannone surmounted by an artillery helmet.

The officers in charge emphasised particularly the great need for thorough advance training in co-operation between tanks and infantry. In this respect every day of the six weeks I have now spent with the French armes confirms me more strongly in a belief which is not without interest to America, namely, that from A to Z this is now a war of specialists.

The enormous advances that have been made in the development of mechanical aids to warfare have had the paradoxical effect of putting a premium on the efficiency of individuals. Only units that have been brought to the highest point of fitness as regards their own training and teamwork combination with other forces or branches of the service can hope to survive the shok of modern war.

If there has been any tendency in America to wonder why our troops required such a lengthy period of preparation, here is an answer whose correctness has been clearly proved by the expenditure of French, British, and German blood. Artillery, infantry, aviation, it is everywhere the same story—success goes not to the bravest or even to the best equipped, but to those whose training and discipline are most complete and whose teamwork and mutual inter-assistance is most thorough and effective.

A story told me of the Senecat battle proved this theory to the hilt if further proof were needed. In the sector of attack where tanks and infantry were able to keep in touch, success was rapid and complete. The tanks destroyed machine-gun nests which might have held up the infantry, and the infantry prevented hostile grenadiers and special troops, armed with "anti-tank" bullets of unusual penetrative force from interfering with the advance of the tanks. At other points where the French monsters outdistanced the supporting infantry, they were sooner or later put out of action or compelled to retreat.

The officers spoke enthusiastically of the keenness and quickness to learn of four young officers of the American Army, attached to their unit for instruction.

"Right at the outset they surprised us by their almost instinctive grasp of the mechanical problems involved," said the commander. "In that vitally important respect they hardly needed any teaching. But that they should so soon comprehend the system of maneuvering and co-operation with the infantry was hardly to be expected from men who had not had long previous military training. We are delighted with their progress, and I am certain that America will, before long, give the boces a startling lesson in the use of assault artillery. In courage and dash, which are perhaps the most needed qualities for an assault artillery commander, your boys are magnificent. They were bitterly disappointed that I was unable to permit them to take part in the Senecat affair, although they had been with us only a few days when it took place."

### CALLS NAPOLEON A GERMAN

Prof. Hauser, Anthropologist, Offers Some Novel 'Proofs'

Amsterdam, April 10. (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Having already claimed Shakespeare as a German, the Berlin newspapers have now asserted that Napoleon Bonaparte was also one of them.

The claim to Napoleon is put forward on the authority of a Prussian anthropologist, Professor Otto Hauser, who notes, among other "proofs" that Napoleon had blue eyes and cinder-colored hair, which are called "characteristics of the German race." Napoleon's patronymic, he adds, was "Caldolino," taken from the German word "Kaldolino," his mother being a descendant of Rammeltein, an essentially German name.

## Starts U. S. Air Mail Service



POSTMASTER PATTEN AND LIEUTENANT WEBB

Postmaster Patten, of New York, and Lieutenant Torey Webb, of the U. S. Signal Corps, just before the start of the first flight of the Postal Airplane service from New York to Washington. Three hundred pounds of letters were carried on the trip.

## Peking Day By Day

### Political Outrage And A Pardon

In a Mandate published June 17, Feng Yu-hsiang, the Commander of the 16th Mixed Brigade, is reinstated to his rank of Lieutenant-General and the order of his dismissal is at the same time cancelled.

During the past two weeks a number of the Military Commanders have telegraphed or written to the Government suggesting that General Feng be restored to his original rank on account of the valuable services he has rendered at the front. His recent victory over the Southerners in conjunction with these requests are the reasons for his reinstatement.

There may be other reasons for this action on the part of the Government. According to certain officials

General Feng was for a long time a subordinate of the recently murdered Lu Chien-chang and worked in close co-operation with him.

Some state that he is a relative of the official who was so brutally done to death.

Confirmation of this is lacking, however, but it is quite possible that the Government fears that this general may go off at a tangent again, and the restoration of his rank may have been considered the best method of pacifying him.

Commenting on the above, the Pe-

king Leader writes in the course of an editorial:—Now why this sudden change? For General Feng is no other than the son-in-law of the man whose death is now the sole topic of the hour, and it was at the latter's suggestion that the former declared his "independence" in favor of peace while stationed at Wu-hsien a few months ago. If soldiers at the front must be persuaded by generous promises of monetary rewards to capture Yuchow, Changsha, etc., surely it is also feasible to allay the feelings of an outraged man's son-in-law by heapings honors upon him.

Moreover, the echoes of General Lu's death will not die easily. For a son of the deceased is the commander of the Patrol Guards at Nanking, the stronghold of the peace party. To those who have eyes to see the query may well be: What will the morrow bring?

### The Presidential Election

A Japanese report states that in order to settle the present trouble in the country, both the North and the South are regarding Mr. Hsu Shih-chang as the most suitable candidate for the Presidency in the coming Presidential election.

The report goes on to say that the different parties are still at variance regarding the candidate for the post of Vice-President. The North likes the election of either President Feng Ku-chang or Premier Tuan Chih-jui, while the South wishes to see either Mr. Tsen Chun-hsun or Lu Yung-ting elected.

### A Narrow Escape At Pei-hai

On the second day of the Hunan Relief Fete at Pei-hai (President's Palace in Peking) last week there occurred an accident which almost ended in a sad fatality. Among the passengers on one of the ferry boats was a Chinese lady with small feet. All of a sudden she dropped her handkerchief. Fearing that it might fall into the water, she stooped down to save it. Just then the boat tilted slightly and, losing her balance, she fell into the space. An unknown stranger at once seized hold of her diminutive feet, while others hastened to her rescue and thus averted a dangerous accident.

Now the greatest humiliation to a lady with bound feet is to have another person touch her feet; hence the correspondent who supplied these details emphasised the fact that it was a total stranger who had the courage to seize hold of her feet. Does this mean that her own relatives or friends would rather see her fall overboard than offend her susceptibilities? Such is the perversity

of the Chinese.

Moreover, the echoes of General

of "old custom"! At any rate, the incident was not without its good effects, for to those of her sex it was an object lesson of the dangers of unnatural feet.

### Tsao Kun And Telegrams From The Southwest

General Tsao Kun wired to President June 18 from Tientsin saying that he understands that the Southwest has recently despatched several telegrams to the Government. As he is not fully aware whether these telegrams have anything to do with the peace movement he wishes the Chief Executive to let him know all. In reply the President told him that he would soon send a "delegate to see him in person at Tientsin.

### An Extraordinary Conference

With a view to arrive at a definite solution of the south and southwestern situation and to improve the general situation arrangements have been made for calling an extraordinary conference at the Presidential Residence. General Lung Chi-kwang, Chang Hwai-chi, the whole body of the Cabinet and a number of other high officials, both Military and Civil have been invited to attend. The conference is to be held this week.

### General Chang Hwai-chi

Since his arrival in Peking General Chang Hwai-chi has been busy consulting with the Government and General Lung Chi-kwang on the plans for future operations in southern Hunan and Kwangtung. He strongly refused to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Relief Expeditionary force into Kwangtung, despite the fact that definite plans have been decided upon.

He had a farewell audience with the President and Premier June 17, each lasting for several hours and left for Tientsin the same evening to consult with General Tsao Kun on certain military problems.

### New Plan For Prolonging Civil War

A report in the Shun-tien Shih Pao says that the Premier has drawn up new plans for dealing with the Southwest and will bring it up before the Cabinet for adoption as soon as Generals Tsao Kun, Chang Hwai-chi and Ni Shih-chung have definitely decided to support the continuation of the civil war. According to this plan the official designation of the Commanders will be changed. In future the Commander-in-Chief of the first and second expeditionary forces will be called Commanders-

in-Chief for the recovery of Kwangtung, Hunan, Kwangsi and Szechuan and Generals Chang Hwai-chi, Li Hou-chi, Wu Pei-fu and Wu Kwang-hsi will be appointed to these posts. Besides them there will also be appointed four Deputy Commanders-in-Chief and four Directors of military affairs at the front.

### Advance Of Yunanese

The defeat of Tuchun Liu Tsun-hao to Kiangyuan has already been reported, likewise his retreat to Chaotienkuan. According to telegraphic advices the Yunanese troops are still vigorously advancing, and after attacking Chaotienkuan and Chenhsuanyi with a strong force succeeded in taking them. Tuchun Liu and Commander Chung Ti-tao have been forced to retire to Ningchhang and Huangpu on the Shensi border, thus making the situation very critical. The Government has received a number of urgent telegrams yesterday requesting that the Fengtien troops be hastened to this district to relieve the situation.

### Miscellaneous

The request made by Chu Shen, Minister of Justice, for granting the 1st and 2nd Class Medals to Li Hsuan, Judge of the Shantung Local Court of Justice, and others has been granted by a Mandate.

The front wall of the Italian Legation in Peking which faces the creek and the British Legation, is being given a new plaster coating by the Irridentist Guards. The work is a labor of love, so the new wall looks most becoming.

Papers from Canton report that Lu Yung-ting has arrived at Hsunchow. Owing to the sudden outbreak of his old disease Lu has now left Wuchow for Nanning and will go to Kwangchow after he has recovered.

The Tuchun of Chekiang has organised eleven battalions of new troops as reinforcements for Fukien. They have already been despatched to that province.

Mr. Na Yen-tu, a well known member of the Mongolian community in Peking, has been appointed Adviser to the Kuowuyuan with a monthly salary of \$300.

The Motorbus Service installed between Kalgan and Urga by the Minister of Communications was formally inaugurated on the 10th inst. Orders have been issued by the Ministry of Communications to the

Tatar-General of Chahar and the Resident General at Urga, instructing them to adopt proper measures for the protection of the passengers on the route.

The Government has received a telegram from General Li Hou-chi recommending the officers of the Chekiang and Fukien Troops fighting at the Fukien front for reward in recognition of their meritorious services. The officers are over ninety in number and are headed by General Tung Pao-hsuan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chekiang troops.

It is reported that General Chang Hsien has telegraphed to the Government stating that in order to suppress turbulent activities in the different districts in Human, he considers it highly necessary to let each Hsien district take care of itself regarding the preservation of peace and order. On account of this, he has ordered the merchants and members of the local

gentry of each Hsien district to organise a volunteer corps to cope with the disturbed condition in that province.

Fengtien Tuchun's telegram to the Ministry of Finance for consideration.

The Bolsheviks have encroached upon Manchuria under the excuse of pursuing the troops of Hsieh. They are now only about sixty li from the city of Manchuli. General Fan Kwei-ching, Tuchun of Kirin, has addressed an urgent telegram to the War Participation Bureau reporting the crisis along the borders of his province.

General Chang Ching-yao has telegraphed to the Government stating that in order to suppress turbulent activities in the different districts in Human, he considers it highly necessary to let each Hsien district take care of itself regarding the preservation of peace and order. On account of this, he has ordered the merchants and members of the local

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A Man Of Clear Vision And A Good Witness For The Truth Of History

HAS GERMANY ANY OTHERS?

Have They The Courage To Tell Their Rulers They Can No Longer Trust Them

By Viscount Bryce

*Special Cable to The New York Times.*  
London, May 11.—The secret memorandum which Prince Lichnowsky wrote as a record and vindication of his conduct while German Ambassador in England is the most important single document which has come before the world since the first days of the war. It was not meant to become known during the war, perhaps not within his own lifetime. It was written, not to justify England but to criticise the policy which led Germany to Austria, and was published without and indeed against its author's will. It may have been composed partly to relieve the writer's own feelings, an impulse which those will understand who are prevented by consideration of public duty from vindicating their conduct to the world. It may also have been due to a sense, natural to men who have borne a part in great events, that they owe it to posterity to contribute what they can to the truth of history. Anyhow it has exposed him to danger and the persecution of the German Government, and this persecution is evidence of the importance they attach to it as a condemnation of their conduct. The truth of its contents has been confirmed, if indeed it needed confirmation, by the statements of Herr von Jagow, late German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of Herr Muhlon, one of the Krupp Directors.

Prince Lichnowsky appears in this document as a man of clear vision and cool judgment, an acute observer of social as well as political phenomena, a good witness both to what he noted during his residence here and to what he knew of the action of his own Government. And now let us see what he records.

### Germany's Two Campaigns

When the war began in August, 1914, the German Government entered on two campaigns, which it has ever since prosecuted with equal energy and an equal disregard of honor and humanity. One of these was the campaign by arms. It suddenly invaded Belgium, a peaceful, neutral country, whose neutrality it was pledged to respect and which it has treated with the utmost cruelty, massacring reducing to slavery, of forced labor, the civilian and non-combatant inhabitants. It has similarly enslaved the inhabitants of Poland and has encouraged its Turkish allies to massacre their innocent Armenian subjects.

The other campaign was one of falsehood, conducted by speeches and through the press and intended to mislead public opinion. It was an effort to deceive both its own people and the neutral nations by mendacious misrepresentations of the German aims, processes, and conduct, by equally false descriptions of the aims, purposes, and conduct of Germany's antagonists, and especially of the British Government and British people. It tried to represent the war as having been forced upon Germany by Great Britain. Germany, it was said, was merely defending herself against an unprovoked attack. She desired to live at peace with her neighbors, developing her own resources, cherishing no aggressive designs. Her enormous army and navy had been created only to protect her against the jealous and malicious enemies by whom she was surrounded, and especially against Great Britain. Britain, it seems, was envious of Germany, being herself a decadent nation. This was the prevailing German view. She feared the commercial competition of Great Britain and tried to keep the latter out of all foreign markets. British policy, so they said, under the direction of King Edward VII, had formed alliances with France and Russia in order to hem in Germany, and after trying to block Germany's outlets in Africa and Asia contrived this war to destroy by arms a rival whom she could not face in trade and manufacturing industry.

While these accusations were brought against Great Britain, attempts were made to excuse the invasion of Belgium by false stories, dropped as soon as they had served their temporary purpose, that French troops had been sent into Belgium to help to organise the Belgian troops against Germany and that French aviators had been flying over German territory.

### Effect Of German Lies At Home

Grotesque as all these inventions were, they were repeated with such audacity, as to bring discredit on neutral countries, but their chief and more lasting influence was on the German people. A large part of the German press, inspired and controlled by the German Government, had for some time past been holding up England as the persistent foe of Germany. It now redoubled its falsehoods, representing the German as having plotted to bring about the war and as having urged Russia to refuse a peaceful solution, and it added the equally groundless charge that England had secretly planned with Belgium to attack Germany through Belgian territory. These fables, repeated incessantly by German politicians, as well as by the numerous German newspapers controlled by their press, always docile to the orders of their Government and now swept off their feet by a wave of patriotism and by the belief that they were about to achieve a victory as rapid and complete as that of 1870. It was this conviction of the malevolence and grasping ambition of Britain that created that enormous hatred of the British, which has continued to display itself in the treatment of British prisoners and in the exultation over such crimes as the sinking of the Lusitania.

This sudden outburst of hatred in a nation so intelligent started and

## Lucky For The Boys This One Proved A Flivver



This ten-inch shell from a German battery landed squarely in an American trench, but luckily proved to be a flivver and did not explode.

amazed us. It can be understood only when we remember that the German Government did everything in its power not only to create hatred, but also to stifle every voice that was raised to let the people know the truth. They never have been permitted to know the truth, and the disappointment that fell upon them when their march on Paris was arrested with the help of a British army and their coasts were strictly blockaded by the British fleet added fuel to their anger and has made it ever since an easier matter to keep the truth from them.

### What Will German People Do?

Now what was the truth? The British people bore no hatred whatever toward the German people. King Edward VII, meant no harm to Germany when he showed his liking for the French, neither did his Ministers when they took steps to remove the differences that had been causing trouble between ourselves and France, and again when they came to a friendly understanding with Russia. These arrangements were made in the interests of European peace and good-will, not in order to damage Germany.

British merchants and manufacturers never dreamed of fighting Germany to get rid of her commercial competition. Had such an idea occurred to them they would have reflected that Germany was England's only foreign customer, not to say that two years of intense commercial competition had secured far more loss to British possessions abroad, feeling that we had already all we needed and that the greatest interest of the British Empire was universal peace. No section of our people, neither traders, thinkers, writers, nor statesmen, had any idea of the dangers to peace which lay, as we know now, in the mind and purpose of those who ruled Germany. We did not realise that the feudal aristocracy and military caste of Germany were pondering and planning, nor how little weight they attached to considerations either of good faith or humanity. Hence beyond maintaining the strong fleet indispensable for the protection of a country open to sea attack, which did not maintain a large army, we had no apprehension of war, and had scarcely thought ourselves of what action we should have to take on land if we became involved in war.

In this belief and attitude there may have been less prudence than was needed, but our absence of suspicion is the best proof of how little we expected aggression. It's an absolute refutation of the contention that Great Britain, with her "tiny army," was planning an attack on the greatest military power in the world.

### What The Memorandum Shows

All this every Englishman knows. I repeat it only because it is now received not only confirmation but also valuable further proof in the Lichnowsky memorandum, proof un-

sought in overcoming Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian differences, so he also wished to do his best to eliminate Anglo-German, and by a network of treaties, which no doubt would have led in the end to an agreement on the troublesome question of naval armaments, to insure the peace of the world. His plan was, in his own words, without interfering with England's existing friendship, which has no aggressive aims and does not entail any binding obligations, to arrive at a friendly rapprochement and understanding with Germany to bring the two groups of powers nearer.

In pursuance of this policy the British Government went a long way to meet the German wishes in respect to the Bagdad Railway. They agreed to let it be prolonged to El Basra. They included the whole of Mesopotamia as far as that town in the German sphere of influence, and also the whole district of Bagdad and the Anatolian Railway, i.e., all the center of Asia Minor. Not less large were the concessions made in South and Central Africa. "The new agreement regarding the interests of Germany and England in the African possessions of Portugal was fully in accord with German wishes and interests. For these the British Government showed the greatest consideration. Sir E. Grey intended to demonstrate his good-will toward us, but he also wished to assist our colonial development as a whole."

These arrangements were embodied in two treaties, highly advantageous to Germany, which, however, the German Government for some reasons of its own had postponed signing so that they remained unpublished up to the outbreak of the war. Had we in England known the inner spirit of the German Government and the use they would make of our concessions the British Ministers might well have hesitated to go so far as they did, but that they conceded so much is the completest proof of their good-will and the most convincing refutation of the charges which the German Ministers and press have brought against them.

### Commercial Jealousy About Which We In Germany Hear So Much Is Based On A Wrong Conception Of The Circumstances.

Certainly Germany's rise as a commercial power after 1870 and during the following decades was a menace to British industrial circles which with their industries and export-houses had held a virtual monopoly. Increasing commerce with Germany, which was the leading country in Europe, was regarded by us as a threat, and, however, given rise to a wish to maintain friendly relations with their best customer and business friend, and had driven all other considerations into the background, notably in commercial circles. I encountered the most friendly spirit and effort to further our common commercial interests. At English cities to which I was invited by the Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities I well received everywhere. In all other circles I also met with the most friendly reception and co-operation, at court, in society, and from the Government.

British merchants and manufacturers never dreamed of fighting Germany to get rid of her commercial competition. Had such an idea occurred to them they would have reflected that Germany was England's only foreign customer, not to say that two years of intense commercial competition had secured far more loss to British possessions abroad, feeling that we had already all we needed and that the greatest interest of the British Empire was universal peace. No section of our people, neither traders, thinkers, writers, nor statesmen, had any idea of the dangers to peace which lay, as we know now, in the mind and purpose of those who ruled Germany. We did not realise that the feudal aristocracy and military caste of Germany were pondering and planning, nor how little weight they attached to considerations either of good faith or humanity. Hence beyond maintaining the strong fleet indispensable for the protection of a country open to sea attack, which did not maintain a large army, we had no apprehension of war, and had scarcely thought ourselves of what action we should have to take on land if we became involved in war.

Secondly, the memorandum shows that the attitude of the British Government of Sir Edward Grey, then Foreign Minister, was entirely pacific. The admirable characterisation of Sir Edward it contains is too long to quote, but it testifies to his perfect straightforwardness and constant wish to maintain good relations with Germany, and after describing how "the simplicity and honesty of even our opponents" it adds: "This is a true picture of the man who is decried in Germany as a liar and the instigator of the world war."

The memorandum goes on to show how sincerely Sir Edward had worked for peace, first in 1914 during the Balkan trouble, when he went hand in hand with Germany, hardly ever supporting the French or Russian claims. "He conducted negotiations with circumspection, calmness, and tact." Frequently when appealed to by Lichnowsky to use his influence with the Russian Government to arrange difficulties between it and Germany, "Sir Edward gladly did this, and his intervention contributed in no small degree to smooth the matter over."

Thirdly, still weightier evidence of the good-will of the British Government is supplied by an account given of the concessions made to the German wishes in Asia and Africa. "Sir Edward Gray," says the memorandum, "after having settled all outstanding points of difference with France and Russia, turned to make similar arrangements with us. This was not his object to isolate us, but to the best of his power to make us partners in the existing association. As he had suc-

sometimes embarked in wars that might well have been avoided, but on this occasion at least she is claimless. Never in her long history had she so perfectly clear a conscience as in the case of this war. Her people neither contemplated it nor desired it. They were driven into it by the action of the German Government, which persisted in pushing it on even when Austria seemed willing to draw back. All had evidently been settled at that famous Potsdam conference when, as the German Ambassador at Constantinople before Italy had declared war against Austria, told his Italian colleague, the Emperor had inquired of his military and naval chiefs whether they were ready for the conflict for which during some months preceding the preparations had been in progress.

Neither when the war began did Great Britain wish to do more than prevent Germany from less robbing Belgium and mortally wounding France. Sir Edward Grey spoke truly for the nation when, as the memorandum records, he said: "We don't want to crush Germany."

What will be the result of these disclosures? How will they affect opinion in Germany? There must be thousands of men there who, like Prince Lichnowsky, are not carried away by national vanity and unbridled ambition, but retain respect for the principles of good faith and humanity, men who desire to know the truth and will try to make it prevail. Have such men, now that a rent has been made in the veil of falsehood which the German Government has thrown over its subjects, the courage or strength to tell their rulers that they can no longer trust them nor tolerate a system which has disgraced Germany in the eyes of the world and brought untold miseries upon her as well as on the peoples she has attacked, or will the change in German spirit and German purposes be brought about by nothing but defeat in the war, defeat which will show that the yoke of military domination under which Germany lies is broken? Is condemned not only by its wickedness but that test which even the test of failure?

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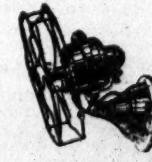
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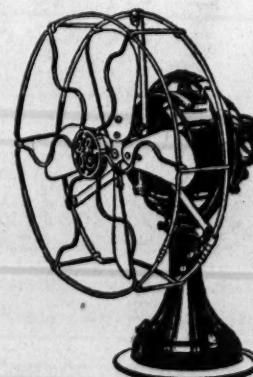
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Ohio Man Tells Of Getting Cards To Parliament From Joe Develin

New York, May 12.—The eagerness of the English and Irish to do favors to wandering Americans on leave from military duty abroad, and the general kindness met with everywhere "over there" is told in a letter of an American naval officer, living in Ohio, now in the war zone. He and a friend, who had been shown friendliness by strangers they had met by accident, found on two occasions that the men who had extended such courtesy were persons of considerable distinction. The officer wrote:

"Now that I look back over it, it seems that my spare time was very well spent. I utilized every moment of it. I met hosts of people and made many friends. Every one seemed bent on entertaining us, and I can vouch for their success in this.

"On one occasion not long before I left Lady Curzon held a reception for Admiral Sims, his staff, and other American officers, and it was my good fortune to be introduced to David Lloyd George. Sir William Robertson and Balfour were among some of the other celebrities. The Premier is a most impressive man, not in stature, for he was much shorter than I believed him to be, but in his fine face, personality, and sincerity of speech. He, I think, is very wonderful.

Got Cards To Parliament

"On the day that the houses of Parliament opened, some months ago, it was rumored that the Premier would speak in the House of Commons. So Lieutenant Jackson and I hurried down to Westminster at about 5:30 in the afternoon, determined, by hook or crook, to get tickets to the gallery. A dignified 'bobble' pointed out some member of Parliament to us, and having decided on one because of his small stature and kindly face, Jackson and I swooped down upon him, one on either side. We soberly explained to him with dramatic little touches—thanks to Jackson—how much our hearts were set on getting tickets. He stood smiling at us, a very short, thick-set little man, with an enormous head and a fine, honest face, and then said, 'Have ye just come over-r fr-r-r Amer-r-r-rica?' We told him how long we had been across and he said that he had one ticket only, but that he thought that he could find another for us. He signed his ticket—Joe Develin. He was the great Irish Unionist, a man as big in mind as he is small in stature. He soon returned with another member, whom he introduced. This was John Burns, the Labor leader. We thanked them very kindly, and with the precious tickets in our hands, passed to the gallery.

"That was a notable afternoon in the House of Commons. Asquith, with his beautiful and precise oratory, but seeming to lack that sincerity of purpose and speech which is dominant with Lloyd George, asked questions of the Premier, the answers to which would apparently have given valuable information to the enemy; and the Premier's tense, flashing reply caused some few dramatic moments. And Jackson and I voted it a good afternoon.

"Then there were the air raids. These proved very exciting at first, but finally they lost their interest for me and became so commonplace that I paid little attention to them, only staying inside to avoid being hit by the falling shrapnel I believe when

I wrote you first I had yet to experience a raid.

Described Air Raid In London

"Just a couple of days after that I was awakened by the guns in the outer defense at 4:30 in the morning, and then the inner defense guns began to bark. These guns make a quick, sharp bark just after the initial explosion, the effect being like this: Boom-bar-r-k! The moon was a slim crescent in the sky, and it was a beautiful night, although cold. Presently the faint drone of the raiding planes could be distinguished and there came the reverberating rumbles of bombs being dropped. The difference between the sound of the guns and that of the bombs is very noticeable. The latter reverberate, and, if sufficiently near, have a tendency to rattle the windows. Finally the noise of the motors died away and the guns ceased firing. Fifteen minutes later the guns on the coast could be heard, throwing up their barrage at the returning Hun planes, and at about 6 the buglers were sounding 'all clear' through the streets.

"It was reported that two of the ten raiders were brought down. It seems that the crews of these Gotha planes wear electrically heated clothing, and in one machine the heating elements in the pilot's clothing absorbed so much current that, being unable to disconnect them, he was forced to descend. The Gothas have a wing spread of considerably over 100 feet, are twin motored, and carry a crew of three men—pilot, gunner, and bomber. Being twin-motored, their sonorous double hum is very distinctive. On the most brilliant of moonlight nights, when the thrum of their motors is quite strong, it is impossible to see the planes at their height of a mile or more. On the darker nights they may sometimes be forced to show lights in order to retain their flying formation, and then, if you are fortunate, you may glimpse these tiny points of light moving across the sky.

"The majority of the people display no fright during the raids, and even in the theaters the chorus continues to dance to the music of the guns. They enjoy the happy philosophy that 'If a bomb hits you, you're done for, and if not, all's well,' which is the proper spirit for London is a large city and the percentage of casualties is infinitesimal. Among the poorer classes and the foreign element their terror is pitiable and the tube stations are a seething mass of humanity seeking shelter.

"These raids have gained nothing for Germany. They have strengthened Tommy's determination to beat them at any cost. The Briton 'plays the game' almost too square. It has taken years for him to even consider air-raid reprisals.

"But" despite the lovely country I have seen and the fine people I have met on this side of the Atlantic, I know that none of it can compare to America. My sentiments are exactly those of an American doctor of the United States Reserves to whom I talked in London. He had been out with the British Army, had been severely wounded and was just in the last stage of his convalescence. This is the way he expressed himself: 'When this war is won and when the transport I am on hauls in sight of the Statue of Liberty I am going to say, Holla there, Old Bird. If you ever want to see me again you've got to turn around.' And that sums up my opinion very neatly."

The writer of the letter was for some time attached to the staff of Vice-Admiral Sims and spent four months in London, during which time, according to his letter, he received marked hospitality from all the British with whom he came in contact.

## Americans Cleaning Trench Mortar



American soldiers in France cleaning out a trench mortar after firing.

## All Over The Far East

News comes from the Fushun coal mines that the recent influenza epidemic reached there at the end of last month and half their laborers were down with it reducing their daily output by 50 percent.

A Chinese famille-noire vase of ovoid form, finely enamelled with prunus trees, K'ang-hsi period, 19 in. high, realised 2,000 guineas at auction in London recently. An eggshell plate, finely enamelled with a lady and three children, famille rose, Yung-cheng period, 8 1/2 in. in diameter, sold for 140 guineas.

The Government schools in Hongkong have been closed because of the prevalence of the "Chinese sickness," diagnosed in Shanghai as a form of influenza and in Hongkong described as an ailment allied to dengue fever. The same mysterious disease is prevalent in Japan.

An incessant downpour of rain in Chekiang has caused floods in Hangchow and its neighborhood. The steam launch service in the Chientang River has been suspended owing to the floods.

Advices from Irkusk state that the conflict between the Slavo-Czechs and the Bolsheviks in Siberia is spreading, and is acute at Omsk. Things are threatening all along the Amur Railway, where a strong anti-Bolshevik sentiment is rising.

A British Corporation has secured the concession to lay a railway from Possiet Bay in Siberia, near the Korean Boundary, to Kirin via Hunchun. It will make a rival to the Kirin Kwaiwei Railway in project, and, in case of its being brought into existence, the Selish-Kwaiwei Line will have to bear the brunt of the competition.

A Tientsin paper notes from Tokyo exchanges that the Japanese Government is about to prohibit the export of news printing paper to foreign countries. This order will hit a number of Tientsin paper dealers very hard, as they do an immense business in paper of this kind.

It is stated that Mr. Trotsky's book, 'The Bolsheviks and World

considered harmless if they are printed in French, so in Japan dangerous thoughts were generally regarded as innocuous and officially regarded as innocuous so long as they were in a foreign language. A Japanese student of political liberty had to pursue his studies in English—but the limit has been reached even there. The world is getting safer and safer for democracy.—*Japan Chronicle*.

On Sunday afternoon, June 2, the Czech-Slovaks at Vladivostok gave an athletic display in honor of the allies, at which were present the resident consuls, the admirals and officers of the cruisers stationed there, and a huge crowd of citizens.

The 24 Japanese vessels, aggregating 150,000 tons deadweight, chartered to the United States have now all left Japan, some of them having already been delivered to the American authorities. The Japanese shipowners have asked the American Ambassador in Tokyo for payment of the charter-rate, but it is reported the Ambassador has refused pending delivery of all the vessels chartered, on the ground that they apparently include some old and unsatisfactory ships. The Japanese shipowners contend that new streets paved, while in the near

future a new section of land will be included in the "settlement" and blocked out with wide streets. In spite of difficulties of every sort Tsinan seems to be rapidly developing into an important center.

A correspondent writing from Tsinan on June 10, says:—Extensive improvements are being carried on in Tsinan at present. A special bureau has been established by the provincial government to widen the principal streets. This means in many cases the tearing away of old buildings, and obstructions of various kinds including little street shops which have gradually assumed possession of a part of the public streets. The large flagstones which formed the pavement in the past are being torn up, crushed and laid again to form modern macadamized streets. These improvements will mean much to the city where traffic is becoming more and more congested with the rapidly increasing commercial interests.

The Commercial Settlement, that section of the city where the foreign firms are located, is rapidly expanding in every way. New buildings are constantly being erected.



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"Those Kids and Cupid"

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IN "A LITTLE PATRIOT"



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 22, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:  
    @ 1101=Ta 90.70  
    @ 7.29=Mex. \$124.42  
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.575  
Shal Gold Bars: 978 touch Ta 290  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1895  
Sovereigns: buying rate:  
    @ 471=Ta 4.22  
    @ exch. 7.29=Mex. \$5.92  
Peking Bar ..... .94  
Native Interest ..... .94

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48d.  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:  
    8 m-a ..... %  
    4 m-a ..... %  
    6 m-a ..... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.  
Exch. on London ..... £. 27.35  
Exch. on London ..... £. T.T. 34763  
Consols ..... £. —  
Exchange Opening Quotations  
London ..... T.T. 4/71  
London ..... Demand 4/72  
London ..... T.T. 3083  
India ..... T.T. 6314  
Paris ..... Demand 6323  
Paris ..... T.T. 110  
New York ..... Demand 1104  
New York ..... T.T. 701  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 472  
Japan ..... T.T. 472  
Batavia ..... T.T. 2123

Banks Buying Rates  
London ..... 4 m-a Cds. 4/91d.  
London ..... 4 m-a Doc. 4/91d.  
London ..... 6 m-a Cds. 4/91d.  
London ..... 6 m-a Doc. 4/104.  
Paris ..... 6 m-s. 6561  
Paris ..... 6 m-s. 1131  
CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE  
RATES FOR JUNE  
Mk. Tls. 3.92 @ 4/61  
" 621 Erance 6.92  
" 621 @ 4/81 Gold \$1  
" 1 @ 481 Yen 2.80  
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 5.82  
" 1 @ 150 Mex. \$1.50

## BAR SILVER

London, June 19.—Today's silver prices were:  
Bar Silver Spot: 48% d. steady.  
London, June 18:  
Bar Silver Spot: 48% d. steady.  
London, June 17:  
Bar Silver Spot: 48% d. steady.

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First class cuisine and selected cellar, under foreign supervision.  
Central heating, electric light, modern sanitary arrangements.  
Motel Motor-Omnibus and porters meet all trains and boats.  
THE MANAGEMENT

## SPECIAL CONSTABLES

As some questions have been asked on the subject, Policy-holders in this Company, are hereby informed that their Policies are not affected in any way by their serving as Special Constables.

China Mutual Life Insurance  
Co., Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "BICKERTON'S"

## PRIVATE HOTEL

72, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## British-American Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98  
The under-signed, as agents for the above company, are prepared to give great policies against Fire on Buildings and Native risk at Current

## FRAZER &amp; CO.

## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bissell and Co.'s report for week ending June 20, states as follows:-  
The market has been slightly better during the past week chiefly in Cotton and Dock shares. A considerable volume of business has been done in these stocks with the result that rates appreciated. Shanghai Docks improved to Ta 112, Laot Kung Mows to Ta 128 1/2, at which price they are in request.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service  
London, June 18.—Today's metal prices were:  
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. .... (Nom.) 110 5 0  
American Electrolytic 99 99% 125 0 0  
Goppet f. o. b. .... 125 0 0  
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton ..... Nominal  
Lead " Spanish" f. o. b. .... (net) 29 0 0  
Quills, Solder, hand drawn  
Warehouse f. o. b. .... Nominal  
Extra (in flask) .... Nominal  
Munts Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%) .... Nominal  
Standard Tin (Cash) .... 328 10 0  
Splitters (ordy soft) f. o. b. .... 12 0 0  
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge .... 26 5 0  
Standard Tin (3 Month) .... 328 10 0

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

Shanghai, June 22, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Oilseed  
Shanghai Docks Ta 112.50  
Oriental Cotton Ta 61.00  
Tebongs Ta 12.00  
Official  
Kungyik Cotton Ta 14.00  
Laot Kung Mow Cotton Ta 118.00  
Shanghai Cotton Ta 138.00 cash  
Shanghai Cotton Ta 148.00 Sept.  
Shanghai Dock Ta 112.50  
Langkai Ta 14.00  
Lane Crawford \$74.00

## 行 使 中

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK  
(Established in 1917)  
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916  
Head office: Tientsin  
Subscribed Capital .... \$2,000,000  
Paid-up Capital .... \$1,020,000

Managing Director:  
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:  
Tientsin Chindang  
Shanghai Soochow  
Peking Wusieh  
Hankow Hangchow  
Nanking Ningpo  
Yangchow Shachang  
Hsucow Canton  
Penghu Hongkong  
Tsingkiang

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:  
London, International Banking Corporation.  
New York, International Banking Corporation.

San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.

Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.  
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.

Osaka, Bank of Chosen.  
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.

and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
5441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.  
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.  
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.  
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

MITSUI BANK, LTD  
SHANGHAI BRANCH  
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .... Yen 20,000,000.  
Reserve ..... 12,550,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.  
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:  
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.  
The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.  
New York: The National City Bank of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

E. K. CHEN, Manager.

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of  
India, Australia and  
China

Incorporated by Royal Charter  
1855.

Capital ..... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 22 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gossen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Anritsu Illoilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Delhi Madras Sourabaya

Dhaka Malacca Taiping (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

in London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Bankers:

The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parissaine, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Bankers:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. G. WONG, Manager.

Bankers:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both Taels and Dollars, will be furnished on request.

E. P. CHEN, Manager.

Bankers:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hau, Manager.

Shen Chu Min, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai  
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

## Business and Official Notices

## JUST PUBLISHED

## The Educational Directory and Year Book of China, 1918,

420 Pages. Illustrated. Price \$3 net.

On sale at Ed. Evans &amp; Sons; Kelly &amp; Walsh; Mission Book Co.; Commercial Press.

## Part I:

A Review of the Year, 1917.

The Ministry of Education:

Syllabus of Instruction in Primary, Higher Primary and Middle Schools.

Statistical Education in China.

List of Government Officials. (With Portraits.)

Academic Costume in China (Illustrated). Showing the British and American University Usage, and what Chinese graduates are wearing.

Teaching of Drawing in Chinese Schools (Illustrated). By A Silver Medalist.

Canton Christian College (Illustrated).

Government Education in Peking and its Results (Illustrated).

Educational Societies and Organizations.

University of Hongkong: Regulations of the Junior and Senior Local and Matriculation Examinations.

## Part II:

A Directory of Teachers in Universities, Colleges and Schools in which English or other foreign languages are taught, and other people connected with Education in China.

## Part III:

A List of Schools, Colleges, Universities, Medical Schools, Etc., in which English or other foreign languages are taught, together with Names of Staff and other Information relating to each Institution.

An Art Prize Competition for Teachers and Students.

**Restaurant**  
Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.  
The Astor Grill Rooms  
13-14 Broadway

## Amusements

## ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

## BUBBLING WELL

JUNE 23rd

## "BLIND MAN'S LUCK"

Pathé Gold Rooster Play  
in  
Five Parts  
Also  
Scenic and Comic Films  
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

## Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,  
Time 9-12 : 2-6  
Tel. 1916.  
17257

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

## IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT

## Third Grand Musical Concert

Monday, June 24th at 9.15 p.m.

## BY THE FAMOUS MOSCOW TRIO

of the Duchess Olga of Leichtenberg

Alexander Chmelnitzi (Piano)  
Vladimir Siroido (Violin)  
Constantine Bakaleinikoff (Cello)

## SELECTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING COMPOSERS

ARENsky, LISZT, BRUCH, BALAKIEREFF, PAGANINI, BEETHOVEN

## PROGRAMME

## PART I ENSEMBLE

A. ARENSKY ..... Trio op. 22  
1) Allegro Moderato. 2) Scherzo.  
3) Elegie. 4) Finale—Allegro non troppo.  
INTERVAL(a) Balakiereff .. The Lark's Song Solo Piano  
(b) Liszt ..... Rhapsodie No. 6 Mus. art. A. Chmelnitzi  
(c) Kol Nidrei ..... M. Bruch Solo Cello  
(d) God Save the King Technical Variations N. Paganini Solo Violin  
Mus. art. W. Siroido.

## PART II ENSEMBLE

Beethoven ..... Variazioni or. 121.  
Introduzione Adagio assai. Tema can variazioni.  
Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.  
Prices \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00

## NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG

have opened consulting rooms at

NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD,

Tel. Central No. 1801.

Dr. OKS, MD., specialist for eye,

ear, throat and nose diseases.

Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary

and skin diseases.

Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

## VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Concert every afternoon at 5 o'clock

by foreign orchestra.

## Open Air Cinema

## and Vaudeville

from 9 to 12 nightly

## TONIGHT The Powerful Frohman Feature

in Five Acts

## "JOHN GLAYDE'S HONOUR"

featuring May Lawton and Aubrey Smith

## LEO DE MORENA

Etoile Francaise de l'Olympia de Paris Presenting a New Program

## "HIS PHANTOM SWEETHEART"

## "GUSSEL'S BACKWARD WAY"

Screaming Comedies

## TABLES FOR DINING

can be reserved by informing the

management one day in advance

HOTEL DE FRANCE

## See at the

## Victoria Theatre

On June 23rd and 24th

## THE IDOL OF THE SCREEN

## "MARY PICKFORD"

IN THE FAMOUS  
CHARACTERISATION

## "Fanchon the Cricket"

SPECIAL PARAMOUNT FEATURE  
IN FIVE PARTS

## OTHER PICTURES SHOWING:

## Gaumont Graphic

"Tiny Tim Kicked to Death"  
AND  
"Cutey's Awakening"

## MATINEE on SUNDAY

Showing

## MARY PICKFORD

## AMUSEMENTS

## Positively The Last

## CHARLIE CHAPLIN

## PROGRAMME



TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SHANGHAI PUBLIC DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE SCREENED ON

JUNE 23rd

## AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE



SHOWING THE FOLLOWING CHAPLIN COMEDIES

"HER EX-HUSBAND" . . . 1 part | "CRUEL, CRUEL LOVE". 1 part  
 "EASY STREET" . . . 2 parts | "THE FLOOR WALKER". 2 parts

MATINEE Today at 3.15 p.m.

PRICES . . . \$1.50 and \$1.00

## VERDUN GARDEN

474 - Avenue Joffre - 474

## OPEN AIR CINEMA &amp; VAUDEVILLE

On Thursday, 27th June

THE EXTRAORDINARY COMEDY IN 5 ACTS

## "THE KAISER'S SPY"

Showing

## A STORY OF GERMANY'S PLOTS AND INTRIGUE

## THE WHITE RAVEN

THE MOST WONDERFULLY ACTED DRAMA  
IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN

A Metre Wonder Play In Six Acts



STARRING  
Miss Ethel Barrymore  
who has appeared at  
nearly all the Theatres  
in the world with  
conspicuous success in

## "THE WHITE RAVEN"

TO BE SHOWN AT THE ISIS THEATRE  
ON THURSDAY, 27th JUNE

## ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuan Roads

MATINEE TODAY at 3 p.m. { SHOWING  
THE GRAY GHOST - - Episode 15  
THE GREAT SECRET - - 9 & 10

TONIGHT {

## BLIND FATE

THE TELLING AND EMOTIONAL DRAMA IN 3 PARTS  
Produced and Controlled by NORDISK FILMS Co., Ltd.

EXCLUSIVE TO THIS THEATRE

## The Battle of Paardeburg

INTERESTING 2 PARTS WAR STORY

On Monday {  
24th June {  
The concluding Episode of the  
GRAY GHOST and Episodes 11 and 12 of  
THE GREAT SECRET

## AMERICAN

## APPLE CIDER

## APPLE CIDER

## APPLE CIDER

## SWEET

## PURE

## &amp;

## WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels

and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

## SZECHUAN PROVINCE

## EXPORTERS &amp; IMPORTERS.

Telegraphic Address:

WIDLER, CHUNGKING.

A. B. C. Code 5th Ed.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

Bent

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. Alexander
June 26	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. Alexander
June 27	—	San Francisco	Shiyo Maru	Jap. Alexander
July 1	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
July 2	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 3	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 4	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. U.P.R.
July 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.
July 6	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 25	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yhama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 26	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 27	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 1	Nagasaki	Penza	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 2	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yhama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 3	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omni Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 4	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yhama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 5	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 24	Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 24	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 24	London, etc.	Tama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 24	Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 24	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 24	4.30 Ningpo	Hain Peiking	Br. B. & S.
June 24	4.00 Ningpo	Hain Ninghao	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	4.00 Ningpo	Kuangtien	Br. B. & S.
June 25	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
June 26	Takao, Fuchow, Ktung	Keeling Maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 26	Foochow	Hainan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 27	Hongkong	Shing Maru	Br. B. & S.
June 27	Hongkong	Suiyeng	Br. B. & S.
June 27	D.L. Amoy, Hkong, & Cton	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 28	Yokohama & Manila	Katong	Br. B. & S.
June 29	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 1	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
July 4	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.
July 14	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 16	Hongkong	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 23 noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shunten	Br. B. & S.
June 23	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 24	D.L. Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
June 25 noon	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakura Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June 25 noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 29 10.00* W'wei, C'foo, T'sin		Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
July 2	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 14	W'wei, C'foo & Antung	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 22	Ningpo	Kuangtien	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 22	Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 22	Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 22	Hankow	Tatoo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 22	Hankow	Kianshina Maru	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 22	Hankow	Kuangtien	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 22	Hankow	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
June 22	Hankow	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
June 22	Hankow	Luensi	Br. B. & S.
June 22	Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
June 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nangkin	Br. B. & S.
June 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
June 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ekihish Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kobe Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
June 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
June 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luensi	Br. B. & S.
June 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatoo Capt. G. Kawamura will be despatched from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.			
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## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. K. Hashimoto will be despatched on Thursday, June 27. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to T. K. T. N. Alexander Manager.

JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 83, Szechuan Road

T. K. T. N. Alexander Manager

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tels. 4234, 4235

T. K. T. N. Alexander Manager

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tels. 4234, 4235

T. K. T. N. Alexander Manager

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tels. 4234, 4235

T. K. T. N. Alexander Manager

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T. K. T. N. Alexander Manager

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tels. 4234, 4235

T. K. T. N. Alexander Manager

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tels. 4234, 4235

T. K. T. N. Alexander Manager

Union Building, 4 The Bund.

# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

#### EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports  
(For Liverpool)

Wons  
KIRAN MARU ..... 16,000  
TAMEA MARU ..... 12,500

#### AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Tomiwa, June 20  
KATORI MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, July 29

#### CHONGMING-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K'ba)

TATEGAMI MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, June 25  
YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, July 2

CHIKUGO MARU ..... 8,000 Capt. K. Saito, July 5

#### SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, June 29  
CHIKUZEN MARU ..... 5,500 Capt. N. Nojiri, July 3  
TAKEISHIMA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, July 6  
KUMANO MARU ..... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, July 10

#### FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. S. Murasami, June 26

#### KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU ..... Capt. K. Inatani, July 12

#### FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU ..... 19,000  
KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000

#### FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000  
FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000

#### AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila)

NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 July 17  
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Aug. 21  
TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Sept. 18

#### CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage)

#### BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
T. J. BURKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yuzen, Shanghai.

### CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

#### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Lure	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Lure	Mail	Mail
				dep.	arr.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
101	B. a.	B. S.	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	12204	1960	102
2038	B. a.	B. S.	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1984	1700	102
2245	1118	685	.	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1984	720	710
2350	1117	640	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1984	168	700
000	1118	640	.	arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1984	164	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden	dep.	2344	1040	
Local	Mail	Lure	Miles	dep.	arr.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
5.	3.	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1705	1612	102
715	1140	—	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1615	1602	102
725	1110	—	271	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1631	1547	102
745	1200	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1382	1221	102
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1048	928	102
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	805	640	102
1801	2021	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
7.	—	220	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	756	1812	102
830	2031	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	601	1542	102
1039	2231	—	265	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	349	1311	102
1300	038	—	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	339	1256	102
1315	038	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	120	1052	102
1558	316	—	377	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2338	810	102
1816	450	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
9.	—	420	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
630	457	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2329	2007	102
1156	833	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1953	1442	102
1246	840	—	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1945	1472	102
1657	1162	—	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1648	928	102
1848	1390	—	631	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1530	728	102
Express	Express	Express	Express	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
16.	10.	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
B. S.	E.	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
1420	—	0	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
2300	1420	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
700	2120	—	193	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
Local	Mail	Lure	Miles	dep.	arr.	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
5.	3.	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1705	1612	102
715	1140	—	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1615	1602	102
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1816	450	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
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Express	Express	Express	Express	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
16.	10.	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
B. S.	E.	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
1420	—	0	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
2300	1420	—	.	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
700	2120	—	193	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	—	—	102
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1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1048	928	102
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	805	640	102
1801	2021	—	.	dep. Tientsin</				

# Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: 20 Yates Road, excellent 8 roomed residence, tennis, garage, completely renovated. Inspection and occupation any time. Rent Taels 140. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18401

TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent Taels 55. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18367

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trans. Rent Taels 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18229

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Taels 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18227

TO LET, in private Christian family, one attic room, with board. \$50 per month. Good table provided. Apply No. 11 Quinsan Gardens.

18470 J.23.

TO LET: Three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

18472 J.23.

TO LET, in British family, one room with bathroom and veranda for two ladies or married couple, no children, also one single room with bathroom, full board, use of telephone, terms moderate. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

18471 J.26.

WANTED, bachelor to join good home, cool comfortable room, fine view, near Race Course, Tennis court. Good table \$50 all inclusive. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

18465 J.23.

TO LET: One well-furnished bedroom, bathroom attached, excellent board and attendance. Good Central location. Terms \$50 for one, \$70 for two. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

18450

WANTED detached residence, four to six rooms unfurnished, with garden and garage or stable. Central district or French town preferred. Send written offers to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

18474 J.26.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by three Britishers, furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a flat, or bachelors chambers. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS.

18472 J.23.

FOR SALE: Victoria, recently done up; with wide tires. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

18450

NEW 1/4 plate camera with film attachment, Cooke lens, double extension bellows, compound shutter, 6 plate holders, carrying case. Bargain \$85. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

18472 J.23.

SUN SHADES or Awnings—Sun shines bright and strong in summer. It will wait for nobody. Get yours done now. See V. K. Shen and Sons the specialist—either by calling at 9 Bubbling Well Road or 'phoning 1710.

18354

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuan Road.

18248

WANTED immediately, 150 pounds of American saccharine, crystals or powder. Send full particulars as to price, grade and packing to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

18466 J.23.

COAL—House, \$23, \$24. Steam Tls. 13. Phone Central 3022, The China Agents Co., 8 Nanking Road, T. M. Yates, Manager.

18468 J.23.

MOSQUITO SCREENS—Sun shades and awnings are our specialties. V. K. Shen & Son (Furniture Makers and Interior Decorators for 23 years), 9 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 1710.

18464

FOR SALE: English bulldog, colour brindle, imported from England, first-class pedigree; also Japanese puppies 3 months old. Apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS.

18438 J.23.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

18412 J.25.

FOR SALE: A very stylish Australian horse, victoria, set of new harness, 3 suits mafo's uniform, 2 sets of covers for carriage. For order to view, please apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

18438 J.23.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

## Noel, Murray &amp; Co., Ltd.

Having been favored with instructions from R. S. ADAMS, Esq. Will sell at his Residence No. 475 AVENUE JOFFRE (Just beyond Route de Say Zouong) on MONDAY, the 24th JUNE, Commencing at 10 a.m.

## The Surplus Household Furniture and Effects

Contained therein: Comprising:—

HALL, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, 3 BED ROOM REQUISITES. Including:—

Camphor-wood Wardrobe, Writing Table, Book Cases and Book Shelves, Tapestry Covered Double Spring Chesterfield Couch, Wicker Couch with Cushions, Glass-door Music Cabinet, Fancy Wicker Chairs, American Cane Seated Rocking Chairs, Round Dining Table, Cane Seated Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Screens, Occasional Table, Complete White Enamelled Bedroom Suite, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Double Brass-mounted Iron Bedstead, Single Iron Bedsteads with Bedding, Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments, Glass and Crockery Ware, Pantry and Kitchen Requisites.

One Fine-toned Upright Grand Piano by "Winkelman" One "Victor" Victrola in Mahogany Case One "Singer's" Treadle Sewing Machine One Pair Singl Square Post Brass Bedsteads One Almost New Ice Chest by H. and H., Tennis Net with Iron Poles, Tennis Bats One Gent's Saddle with Bridle and Pony Blanket One Lawn Mower One Stone Roller And a small lot of Pot Plants

On View from Saturday noon and Sunday, the 22nd and 23rd inst. Descriptive Catalogues on the Premises.

19th June, 1918.

18461

The Kalian Mining Administration

## NOTICE

As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment on or before that date.

18384

## BUTTER!

## BUTTER!!

## BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

## "DAISY" BRAND

and

## "MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins Finest Australian

## "BULLFINCH" BRAND

and

## "RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

## GEDDES &amp; CO., LTD.

Tel. 242. 5 Peking Road.

## NOTICE

The closing up of our retail business in Shanghai in no way affects Hill's Bazaar which will be held as before, at Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin and Chefoo.

H. G. HILL & CO.

10 ROOMS to let on second floor of 113-15 Avenue Edouard VII for offices or living quarters. Apply Manager, the Oriental Press.

18478

Mr. G. A. Bena

p. p. c.

## BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS ALWAYS USE REYNELL'S HIRANO WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors Engineers' Supplies. A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997

## NOTICE

I have this day authorised Mr. E. Mazzi to sign my name per pro-curation.

G. A. BENA.

Shanghai, June 20th, 1918.

## NOTICE

In virtue of the Power of Attorney given to me by Messrs. FRANCESCO CINZANO & CO., TORINO SOCIETA' COMMISSIONARIA D'ESPORTAZIONE, MILANO SOCIETA' ANONIMA BENIGNO CRESPI, MILANO.

I have this day authorised Mr. E. Mazzi to sign the above Firms per pro-curation.

G. A. BENA.

Shanghai, June 20th, 1918.

## NOTICE

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3899

JUNE 29th at the

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

BRITISH NAVAL AIR FIGHTERS

One of the greatest films ever seen in China, and showing in wonderful pictures a little of

BRITISH AIR POWER

Also to be shown

MESOPOTAMIA

Incidents and Scenes in the Great Battle on the Western Front, etc., etc.

Booking at Moutrie's opens on Wednesday morning.

Prices as usual.

18423

Problem of high cost of living solved.

Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.

People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.

Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

71 North Soochow Road.

Telephone Central 3385.

18455

TONNAGE FOR MARSELLES

"SHOKWA MARU"

Sailing hence early in July.

"FUKURA MARU"

Sailing hence July or August.

For particulars, please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Export Department), Shanghai.

18455

TONNAGE FOR PORT SAID

"CANTON MARU"

Sailing hence end of July.

"YESAN MARU"

Sailing hence end of August.

For particulars, please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Acting Agents).

Export Department—S'hai.

18455

TONNAGE FOR SEATTLE

"YESAKI MARU"

(transit) at Kobe

Cargo from Shanghai to be forwarded not later than July 10th.

"DAIREN MARU"

(Kobe—transhipment)

Cargo from Shanghai to be forwarded not later than the middle of July.

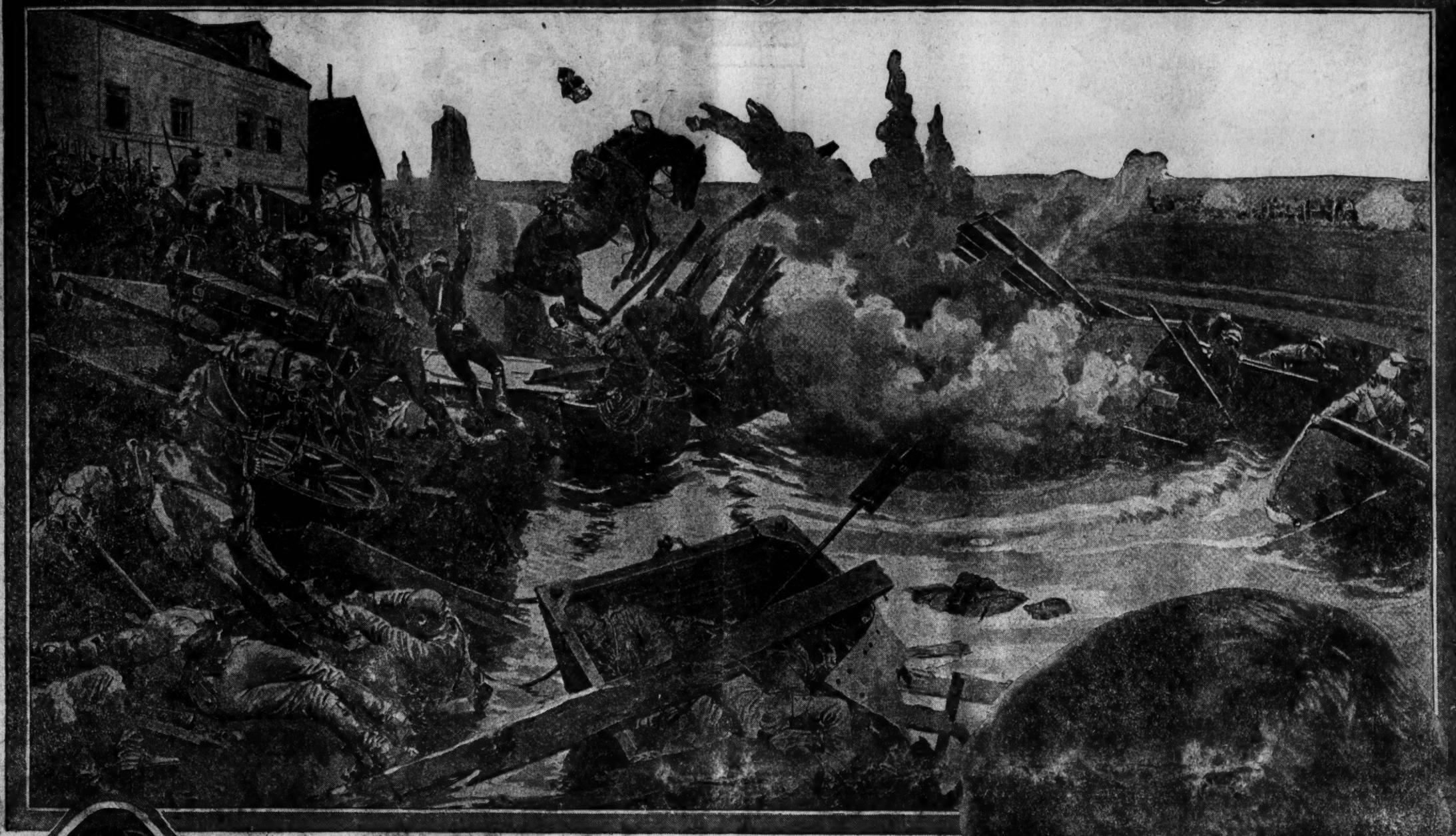
For particulars, apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Export Department), Shanghai.

18455

# The Cannon that Rang Her Wedding Bells



Lieutenant Donald Walker.

It has been truly said that fashions change in everything except hearts. And the same rules that held good in the now most ancient of games when it was still young, back in the cave age, hold good to-day in an age of high explosives and machinery.

This is apropos of the marriage, soon to be celebrated, of Miss Constance Moore, one of our most beautiful and richest heiresses. She will become the wife of Lieutenant Donald Walker, also rich and now serving with our artillery in France. How Lieutenant—probably now Captain—Walker made Miss Moore name a certain day for his happiness is the subject of this story.

Back in the cave age days, to delve into ancient history again, the gentle swain of that time had two ways of winning his bride. One was to club her into submission, and the other was to present her with the head and hide of some other admirer whom she feared would club her into submission.

These methods became transmuted in the age of chivalry, much later on, to something more delicate. Sir Percival, in love with the Lady Rowena, would ask her when the happy day would be.

"Not," would say the Lady Romena, gently but firmly, "until you have destroyed the giant Bongie-Eyes," or "the evil and wicked Sir Marmaduke," or "rescued five or six unhappy other ladies from bondage," or whatever else might occur to her.

And even in times of peace, rather infrequent as they have been, the girl has many times set her hand in the balance against some noble or chivalrous or kindly or self-sacrificing deed of her lover.

If stories from France are to be believed, Miss Moore, after she discovered that she really loved Mr. Walker, said to him:

British Artillery Destroying German Pontoons During the First Onrush of the Teutons in 1914. An Incident Portrayed by the Famous Italian Artist Matania for the London Sphere Which the Lucky Shot Probably Duplicated.

## War Romance of Miss Constance Moore and the Young American Who Won Her with His First Lucky Shot

"I will marry you as soon as you put a German battery out of action." And Mr. Walker promptly not only put a battery out of action, but by one lucky shot prevented a large body of the enemy from crossing a highly important bridge in a certain part of France during the first German offensive recently.

Miss Moore is the daughter of Mrs. William R. Sayles, Jr., by her first husband, Henry Boyton Moore. She is a niece of Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds, sister-in-law of the very famous Mrs. Leeds, who inherited the many millions of her husband, "The Tin Plate King." Her sister is Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow, of Colorado Springs. Mrs. Moore, her mother, married Commander William R. Sayles, U. S. N., and is now in Paris, where Commander Sayles is attached to the American Embassy.

Mr. Walker comes from one of the oldest and finest New Jersey families. He left Summit, N. J., early in the war, going over to France with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Unit. Miss Moore did not land in Paris until after the entrance of America into the war.

In fact, just as the world strife had taken him off the track of a career he had planned for himself, just so it had taken

Miss Moore off hers. In January of 1917 she was sure that she was going on the stage. She wanted to do something serious and not fritter her life away in fashionable society.

"I want a career," said Miss Moore at that time. "The stage has always appealed strongly to me and I have seriously taken up the art of acting."

But when her country went to war Miss Moore saw broader fields for usefulness open up. Going abroad with her mother and step-father, she took up work in the canteens behind the lines, ministering to the comfort of the men. Here her wealth and her personality and charm were more than useful.

The canteens are the rest houses and the dining halls for the fighters. They are oasis of

peace and comfort in the desert of battle. Men still stunned from tremendous bombardments and from the slaughter come into these places and find among their own people strength to readjust themselves. Sometimes Miss Moore's work carried her right behind the trenches themselves, where hot coffee and soup and whatever else can be gotten to them are served straight to the front lines. Such canteen service is extra hazardous, but Miss Moore never shrank from her duty.

It was while engaged in this work that she met Mr. Walker. He gave her, it seems, a lift in the ambulance back to the billets. Mr. Walker had been doing heroic service and had several times been cited for bravery. Neither had known each other before, but both were at once interested in each other.

More and more, among the scenes of horror and desolation, this interest grew. Miss Moore is militant. Like thousands of other Americans who have looked upon the battle-fields and have seen what the Germans have reeked upon this once smiling, happy land she felt an active desire for retaliation and punishment.

There is no more dangerous service than the ambulance service, and no greater one. But ambulance men are barred from punishing those who have made the wrecks that they carry.

"I am going to the artillery school at Fontainebleau, Constance," said Mr. Walker one day not many weeks ago.

"You mean that you are going into the active fighting service?" asked Miss Moore.

"Yes," said Mr. Walker.

The girl looked at him. There was something in her eyes that set his pulses beating rapidly.

"Don't you think you take enough chances on the ambulance?" she asked, a little shyly.

"But you know how we feel about the actual fighting," said Walker.

She looked up at him again and her eyes filled with tears.

"The artillery is about the most dangerous service there is, Donald," she said.



Miss Constance Moore, Heiress and Fashionable Society Girl Who Will Become the Bride of the Brave American Soldier She Met in France.

"Do you really care, Constance?" he asked.

Her answer was not an articulate one.

The next day she told her mother that she was engaged to Donald Walker. Mrs. Sayles had met the Jerseyman and had liked him. Of course, Constance had had her pick of titles and millionaires, but these were war times and the American looked very good to Mrs. Sayles. She gave her consent. But when Mr. Walker pressed for a marriage date Miss Moore was again shy.

"There is so much work to do for the world," she said.

This was not very satisfactory. At last she said, according to the stories of friends, "When you get your first German battery I will name the day."

Mr. Walker went back to his work of learning to shoot big guns with more ardor and enthusiasm than he had ever shown before. It was so marked that it won the un-

grudging admiration of his French teachers and confreres. And then, not long ago, came the time when, with his battery, he was placed at the front. The Germans were pressing down upon the sector. Several German batteries were doing effective work and one was particularly annoying. Walker was given the range. The two "finding shots" were placed accurately and the third one went straight down upon the battery, putting it forever out of business, as the aerial observer telegraphed immediately.

If the thought of what that meant came to him Mr. Walker did not show it. He went on shooting. The Germans had been trying to put pontoons across the stream that separated them from the portion where Walker was fighting. A lucky shot from his battery destroyed their work and brought these operations for that day at least to an end.

As soon as the young artilleryman was relieved he went back to claim Miss Moore's promise. Then the engagement was officially announced, and by the time this article appears in print Miss Constance Moore, former society belle, now active canteenist behind the west front, will probably have become Mrs. Captain Donald Walker, of the artillery.



The Hat  
That Tops  
This  
Costume  
Has as a  
Model  
the  
Oriental  
Faz

## Fashions Reflect the Orient

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

(*"Lucile"*)

THE Occident continues to borrow lavishly from the Orient for its wardrobe.

The inspiration of the East is manifest on this page. Each of the three costumed bears the subtle fingerprints of the influence of the old lands beyond the Pacific.

The dark silk coat, for instance, looks modern. So it is in color and in fabric. Taffeta is distinctly a modern building material for clothes. But "the moving finger" of the East has written upon the border of the cloak. Chinese embroidery in a light and contrasting shade is arranged in narrow but lightening yet enriching bands, enhancing, as financiers estimate, the beauty and elegance of the gown three hundred per cent.

(*"Lucile"*  
Models)

The smart, afternoon gown, lace as to its narrow petticoat, wide as to its filmy tunic, still shows the impress of Orientalism. The hat is unmistakably of the same origin as the faz.

The last of the pictures might easily be mistaken for that of a beauty making her escape from a harem of Egypt or Turkey. The hat and veil

This Coat, of Modern Lines and Material, Has the  
Oriental Suggestion in the Silk Embroidery  
That Forms Its Border

are not of the Western continent, save as they have been imported to it.

The ramifications of the Eastern motif in dress are nearly countless. They appear in panels of rich embroidery upon one-piece gowns of silk. Or, if the taste and purse of the wearer require a less ornate dress plot, bands of the embroidery decorate the gown, or the Orient peeps at one in bits appliqued on the collar and cuffs. So of cloaks. Even the somewhat military cape of cloth now worn for walking costumes may have touches of Oriental embroidery in the lining.

Evening gowns and wraps display the richest demonstrations of its beauty. The mandarin coat of silk, embroidered with various silks, or encrusted with designs in metallic thread, even occasionally revealing a gem, is with us at the theatres and at concerts. The veiling gowns that by their drapery suggest the mystery and coquetry of the harem are frequently evident. Veils are worn with Oriental grace and in Oriental splendor. Glimpses of the exquisite ruffles of Turkish pantaloons are enticingly present.

There is no shade of doubt that the Oriental influence has improved our taste in colors. The younger the nation the more it likes violent hues.

This Fashion  
might Have Come  
Directly from a Harem of the East

The colors of the ancient Orient are as soft as the speech of its peoples. Primary colors are toned by the introduction of grays and creams. The muttering of Oriental colors is like the sound of drawing-room conversation among persons of breeding. No strident note is struck. No harsh sound intr. The blend is as of piano notes in a lullaby.

## How The New Irish Home-Rule Plan Would Work

System Proposed By The Recent Convention Compared With Self-Government In Canada And Other British Overseas Dominions

By Charles Johnston

Sir Horace Plunkett's report to the Prime Minister on the work of the Irish Convention makes it clear that not two, but four, conflicting solutions of the Irish question have been ardently supported in Ireland.

Counting from right to left, there is, first, the Imperialist view of Unionist Ulster; next, there is the Imperialist-Nationalist view of Sir Horace Plunkett; third, there is the Nationalist view of Bishop O'Donnell; and, fourth, there is the Secessionist view of the Sinn Feiners, whose motto, "Sinn Fein," means "Ourselves."

The first three of these views were represented in the Irish Convention; the fourth, the Sinn Fein party, refused to have anything to do with the convention. But Bishop O'Donnell's party was willing to accept, for the time being, the solution put forward by Sir Horace Plunkett's party, so that from forty to fifty members, or about two-thirds of the convention, were willing to accept, for Ireland, the kind of Parliament supported by Sir Horace Plunkett, but with the distinct understanding that it was only to be a halfway house.

One may conveniently describe Sir Horace Plunkett's Irish Parliament by calling it a "Canadian" Parliament for Ireland. As in the Dominion of Canada, Sir Horace's plan provides for a Viceroy representing the British Crown; for a Senate; and for a House of Commons, to consist of 200 members, as compared with Canada's 221 members.

The Viceroy (in Ireland called the Lord Lieutenant, in Canada the Governor General) it is provided, "shall not be a political officer," a phrase whose meaning is not defined, though it apparently means that he shall remain outside Irish partisan divisions; he is to hold office for six years. His salary shall be sufficient to throw the post open to men of moderate means. And he shall not be subject to "any religious disqualification," which means, of course, that he may be a Roman Catholic.

The Canadian Parliament has a Senate of 96 members; Sir Horace Plunkett's party proposes an Irish Senate somewhat smaller—of 64 members.

Canadian Senators are nominated for life of the Viceroy, and are made up as follows: Twenty-four each from Ontario and Quebec, (the old Upper and Lower Canada,) which thus supply exactly half the Senate; 10 each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, (the other two members of the original Dominion, in 1867,) 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 6 each from the new Western Provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The basis of the Canadian Senate is, therefore, strictly geographical.

Sir Horace Plunkett's proposed Irish Senate is made up on a quite different principle; it is designed to represent classes, namely, the legal profession, (Lord Chancellor,) Roman Catholic Church, (four Bishops,) the Church of Ireland (Anglican, two Bishops,) the Presbyterian Church, (one representative,) the large cities, (Lord Mayors of Dublin, Belfast, Cork,) the Irish peerage, (15 peers resident in Ireland,) special minority interests, (11 persons, nominated by the Viceroy,) Commerce and Industry, (15 representatives,) Labor, (4 representatives, 1 from each of the four Provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connaught,) and 32 County Councils, (2 representatives from each of the four Provinces.)

Like the Canadian House of Commons, the Irish House of Commons proposed by Sir Horace Plunkett is to continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved. There are to be 200 members, or 1 member for each 22,000 of the population.

But Sir Horace Plunkett's scheme does not contemplate the election of all the 200 Irish members. Only 160 are to be elected, while forty are to be selected in other ways, as follows: The three universities are each to have two members, elected by graduates. Special representation is to be given to urban and industrial areas by grouping the smaller towns. Proportional representation (like the Illinois system) is to be applied, to provide for the representation of Unionist minorities. But the most striking proposal for the forty selected members is this: "Forty percent of the membership of the House of Commons shall be guaranteed to the Unionists," and in pursuance of this twenty members shall be nominated by the Viceroy to represent Unionist minorities in the south and west. Further, twenty additional members shall be elected by Ulster to represent commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests, which appears to mean the shipbuilding industry of Belfast and the Ulster linen trade, with a few further industries. The nominated members are to disappear, in whole or in part, after fifty years.

This plan would give 120 Nationalist members, as against 80 Unionist members; so that any Nationalist legislation could be carried over the heads of the Unionists. If we stick to Canada as a basis of comparison, we shall at once meet two striking differences, concerning both of which Sir Horace Plunkett is silent: in the first place, inclusion of Provinces within the Dominion of Canada has always been voluntary, and, while Prince Edward Island and the Western Territories did enter the Dominion, Newfoundland, with only a quarter million inhabitants, refused and, after more than fifty years, persists in this refusal. This even cuts up the continental area of British North America, since the coast of Labrador belongs not to the Dominion, but to the wholly separate Government of Newfoundland. The analogy with British North America is, therefore,

wholly favorable to the claim of Unionist Ulster for separate treatment. Australia, also a Federal Government, likewise made the inclusion of West Australia optional.

There is another striking difference: Within the Dominion of Canada there are nine Provinces, fairly comparable with the four Provinces of Ireland. Of these nine Canadian Provinces, only one, Ontario, has a population considerably in excess of Ulster; Quebec about equals Ulster, with something over a million and a half; none of the other seven Canadian Provinces has a population equal to one-third of Ulster. Yet each one of the nine has a separate Parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant Governor. Each one of the nine has full powers to regulate its own local affairs and dispose of its own revenues. Direct taxation for revenue purposes is assigned exclusively to the provincial Parliaments, as are also the administrations of justice and education. It seems strange that no such provincial Parliaments for Ireland, or at any rate a provincial Parliament for Ulster, appear to have been proposed.

So far I have considered only the outward form of the Parliament which Sir Horace Plunkett proposes for Ireland. As to its substance, the chief matter is, of course, the control of finances; and on no point were there so many discordant opinions in the convention. Beginning, as before, at the right, the Ulster Unionists maintain "that the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom must be preserved intact." This, in practice, means that customs duties and excise taxes on liquor manufactured in the United Kingdom shall continue to be levied and collected by the Imperial Parliament, as at present.

Sir Horace Plunkett and the Imperialists-Nationalists offer a compromise: They suggest that the Imperial Parliament shall continue to control customs and excise until after the war, and that the question shall be taken up again within seven years after the conclusion of peace.

Bishop O'Donnell's party seeks

### THE AMAZING INTERLUDE

The Amazing Interlude. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company. \$1.40 (gold) net.

In an ugly, commonplace city in Pennsylvania lived 18-year-old Sara Lee Kennedy, who was pretty, and so very far from commonplace that she was, in fact, quite extraordinary. But no one ever suspected this extraordinariness of hers until the winter of 1914-15. For it was then that Sara Lee made up her mind to go to Belgium, to that tiny strip still unconquered by Germany, and there make soap to help feed the Belgian Army. She had no money, but when she told her plan to the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church they agreed to provide her with \$100 a month. So though Harvey, her unimaginative, selfish and rather stupid, if honest and reliable, fiance, protested bitterly, off she started. But in all probability, she would never have reached her goal had it not been for her accidental meeting with Henri, "of no other name that may be given." He was an officer in the Belgian Army, a person of influence as well as resource, and he presently succeeded in establishing Sara Lee just quarter of a mile behind the Belgian trenches, in that small, partly ruined house which was soon to be known far and wide as "The Little House of Mercy."

It must be admitted that through all this early part of the book the reader finds himself constantly repeating, "Well, any number of strange and improbable things really have happened in this war" in an unsuccessful effort to believe the story of Sara Lee. But when the little house is finally reached, one forgets the lack of plausibility attending the process of getting there, in the interest of the descriptions. Thoroughly read and convincing is the picture of the weary soldiers and their gratitude for the simple comforts of the little house afforded them, of the sodden skies and war-wrecked landscape, the terrors of the bombardment, the alternating hope and dread, the indomitable cheerfulness and courage. There in that little house, one corner of which had been shot away, Sara Lee served hot soup and chocolate to sick and exhausted men, applied first-aid dressings and bandages, and "gave each night in that little house, of mercy something that nothing else could give—warmth and welcome, but above all, a touch of home."

After a time certain high officers came to see and to thank Sara Lee, and at last, one never-to-be-forgotten day, that knightly gentleman, the hero-King Albert of Belgium, himself paid tribute to little Sara Lee Kennedy. And tragedy came, too—came with the capture and shooting of spies, with the arrival of the first victims of the German poison gas, and the death of one whose blithe brave spirit had done much to make sunshine in the little house of mercy. Sara Lee learned much and fast in those days. And she got another point of view

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where we are showing a fine line of Handmade Laces, Embroideries, etc., and which we are offering at very low prices to both wholesale and retail trade.

THE LACE BAZAAR COMPANY

## Walk In Trench A Desert Epic

Lord Dunsany, the playwright, is a Captain in the First Battalion of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and was wounded in action in 1916. Consequently he writes of the trenches from personal knowledge.

By Capt. Lord Dunsany

To stand at the beginning of a road is always wonderful; for on all roads before they end experience lies; sometimes adventure.

And a trench, even as a road, has its beginnings somewhere. In the heart of a very strange country you find them suddenly. A trench may begin in the ruins of a house, may run up out of a ditch, may be cut into a rise of ground sheltered under a hill, and is built in many ways by many men.

As to who is the best builder of trenches there can be little doubt, and any British soldier would probably admit that for painstaking work and excellence of construction, there are few to rival Von Hindenburg. His Hindenburg line is a model of neatness and comfort, and it would be only a very ungrateful British soldier who would deny it. German dugouts, in particular, have been a great comfort to our men since July, 1916.

You come to the trenches out of strangely wasted lands; you come, perhaps, to a wood in an agony of contortions, black branches, sepulchral trees, and then no more trees at all. The country after that is still called Nord or Somme, still has its old name on the map as though it smiled there still, sheltering cities and hamlets and radiant white orchards and gardens, but the country named Somme, or whatever it be, is all gone away, and there stretches for miles instead one of the world's great deserts, a thing to take its place no longer with smiling lands, but with Sahara, Gobi, Kalahari and the Karoo; not to be thought of as Picardy, but more suitably to be named the Desert of Wilhelm.

Through these sad lands one goes to come to the trenches. Overhead floats, until it is chased away, an airplane with little black crosses, that you can scarcely see at his respectful height, peering to see what more harm may be done in the desolation and ruin.

### Things Unusual In A Desert

You see many things there that are unusual in deserts; a good road, a railway, perhaps a motor bus; you see what was obviously once a village, and hear English songs; but one who has not seen it can imagine the country in which the trenches lie unless he bear a desert clearly in his mind, a desert that has moved from its place on the map by some enchantment of her own.

It was when she had reached this stage in her thinking that Sara Lee suddenly found herself obliged, much against her will, to return to her native city and her self-centered fiance, who had made money and "got a car" out of the war, but did not want to hear anything about it. Fortunately, all the inhabitants of the city were not like Harvey. One realised from the very beginning, of course, that this narrow-minded person who regards the war as "none of our business" is not destined to be the hero of Sara Lee's love story. He is, however, admirably drawn and entirely real—most of us have met his exact counterparts in the flesh. Henri, on the contrary, is a figure compact of chivalry, the ideal knight of a young girl's romance, made human and likable by the addition of a sense of humor. The least real, least convincing character in the book is Sara Lee herself; we never quite believe that she really could and did do what the author tells us she accomplished. These three serve to carry on the story; but it is the descriptions which are the most interesting parts of the book. Both the Pennsylvania city with its simple, orderly houses and kindly, conventional people, and the little house behind the lines to which the soldiers came are real places to the reader, who feels as if he actually had visited them both, attended the meetings of the Ladies' Aid, and heard "the quiet, shuffling step of tired men leaving their trenches under cover of darkness."

and one which gave her a great deal to think about, when some English friends of her lost their only son. Then it was that she recognised and understood the attitude of the English, "not so much of suppressing their private griefs as of refusing to obtrude them. A strongly individualistic people, they were already commencing to think nationally." And she began to wonder whether America, if her home came, would be so brave.

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wizardry and comes down on a smiling country. Would it not be glorious to be a Kaiser and be able to do things like that?

Past all manner of men, past no trees, no hedges, no fields, but only one field from sky line to sky line that had been harrowed by war, one goes with companions that this event in our history has drawn from all parts of the earth. On that road you may hear, all in one walk, where is the best place to get lunch in the city; you may hear how they laid a drag for some Irish pack and what the master said; you may hear a farmer lamenting over the harm that rhinoceros do to his coffee crop; you may hear Shakespeare quoted and *La Vie Parisienne*.

Slowly, leisurely from the hillside, where he was sitting, and hurried the mountain top, and sat down again. If he is firing pretty regularly you are sure to get the blast of one of them as you go by, and it can be a very strong wind indeed.

And so we come in sight of the support trenches, and at the same time perilously near to the limit of

the article. The editor is likely to allow to this

part of the enemy machines were above me and part of them below.

"Well, I only had enough gasoline for ten minutes more flight, and I was six or eight kilometers inside their lines.

"I pointed my machine at the closest one to me, and as I got right up to it I got up with my machine gun, and down, down, down, the rest of them came at me, and at the same time I sure did some 'scientific retreating.' Well, the Hun I killed is 'official,' that is, I got credit for killing him. He fell about seven kilometers in his own lines, but the French saw him hit the ground.

The next morning, March 12, at 9:22 o'clock, I spied another Hun as the first one I killed. He was about ten or eleven kilometers within his lines when he fell. I saw him crash to the ground. He was one of a patrol of five boche. Again I had to do some 'scientific retreating.' I had all of them on my tail. Their bullets were flying all around me. However, I got home. The second one was not 'official.' I do not know if it will be officially recorded, but I hope so.

"I really have four Germans that I have bagged in the air, but credit for only one so far. I have had five combats in the last five days, with three bullets in my machine. But I shot down two Germans, and perhaps one more, one not yet confirmed." Lieutenant Baer, who has just won recognition as an American "ace" by official recognition that he has brought down five German airplanes, is described by his father as "the most timid of our four children." But fighting has been Frank's game, for some time, the parent continued.

In a letter to his father, a Louisville & Nashville engineer, written before the downing of his fifth airplane, Lieutenant Baer said:

"Well, Dad, at last I got my first 'official' German airplane. Day before yesterday (March 11 p.m.) I, unaccompanied, was flying inside the German lines, and I was near the German border for some time. I had been up to my full time, and while almost at our lines the French sent up a signal to me which told me in what sector the boche were. I turned around, and was greeted by seven German planes.

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# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1918



## PLAN TO SAVE SPACE ON WAR SUPPLY SHIPS

Utilize Waste Space In Crates  
Used To Ship Trucks, Trac-  
tors, Autos, &c.

New York, April 28.—Millions of cubic feet of space will be saved in the ships carrying supplies to Europe if suggestions made to the Government by officials of the Olympian Motors Company of Pontiac, Mich., are adopted. Fred K. Parke, President of the Olympian Company, pointed out that in packing munitions being manufactured by the Olympian Company only 2½ cubic feet were occupied in a box containing 7 cubic feet, because of the irregular shape of the article. Many articles could be packed in the waste space, such as repair parts for aeroplanes and motor trucks, comfort kits for soldiers, Red Cross knitted goods, bandages and other hospital supplies.

It was suggested to the Government that there is an enormous amount of waste space in shipping such things as wagons, trucks, automobiles, tractors and guns, which could be utilized by packing in between with small things.

"Recently the Government asked bids on the building of 100 Dodge bodies for cars in use in France now," Mr. Parke said. "If the space in these bodies were utilized when being shipped, over 85,000 cubic feet of space could be used. This would be equivalent to two ships of over 2,000 tons rating. In shipping a five-ton truck chassis there are 230 cubic feet of waste space, and in loading a boat with them the total of space wasted is enormous."

As a practical suggestion Mr. Parke said that every manufacturer of goods for the Government for shipment overseas should be provided with a list of things he may pack in the boxes. In Oakland County, Mich., the home of the Olympian Company, the local chapter of the Red Cross shipped in the month of February 751 sweaters, 263 helmets, 923 trench caps, 856 wristlets, 64 mukluks, 1,116 pairs of socks, a total of 3,599 articles. They were shipped in boxes of 12 cubic feet. This space could have been saved if the Olympian Company could have packed the goods together with articles manufactured for the American Army in France.

## Passenger Cars Go With Truck Trains

The sight of long trains of olive-drab motor trucks leaving Detroit for the Atlantic seaboard is rapidly becoming a familiar sight; for it is now a daily occurrence. Each truck train is accompanied by a smaller train of passenger cars.

In the middle of last winter truck makers in Detroit began the delivery of war trucks over the snow-covered roads. Though the Government itself is the purchaser of the trucks, it was impossible to secure enough freight cars to ship the daily scheduled production. In spite of all the road difficulties of the severest winter on record, the road delivery was successful and has been continued, until now two companies of soldiers drive away sixty trucks a day. Six Dodge Brothers cars go along with each truck train, also destined for service overseas.

The plan driving the huge war trucks overland is a success, not only from the standpoint of getting the vehicles to their destination regularly and promptly, but also from the standpoint of transportation of war materials. Many Detroit factories are busy with Government contracts, and the trucks carry huge quantities of war materials of all sorts on each trip to the Atlantic ports. The railroads are relieved of the task of carrying much tonnage, and munitions are reaching their seaboard shipping points in a steady stream.

## Higher Prices Due Says Hudson Chief

New York, April 28.—In discussing the automobile trade conditions and the future of the local motor car industry, Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, said: "Regrettably as conditions are becoming in the automobile field, one must face facts as they are, and not conditions as one would like to have them."

"Even though the Government should not make it compulsory with the manufacturers to materially cut his product beyond the 30 percent agreed on a few months ago, the labor condition, freight congestion and the scarcity of coal and certain steel alloys that go into the manufacture of motor cars makes it impossible for the makers of passenger cars to produce them in anywhere near the numbers to meet even a moderate demand."

"For this and other equally good reasons the prudent buyer should avail himself of an early purchase and delivery of either a new or used car since the price undoubtedly will have a tendency to advance just as soon as the demand materially exceeds the supply. This condition is bound to come within a few weeks, and my prediction is based on facts, not theory."

## How To Grind The Valves On Various Typed Motors

### Directions For Going About Work On 'L'-Head, Overhead, 'V' And Combination Types

By Merle Shepard

So many requests have been received for information as to manner of grinding valves that it will probably be of interest to point out a few tips on how to take care of this work and how to maintain the best performance of the valve system generally.

In order to secure the best operation of the engine it is always important that the compression should be equal in all cylinders. To test the compression on your engine, put the head starting crank in place and slowly turn the engine over, feeling the compression of each of the cylinders and noting whether or not it is equal, and whether or not sufficient resistance is offered in turning the engine over. It is good practice to open all of the priming cups, except one on the cylinder to be tested, and then turning the engine over against this compression by hand. If the compression is found to be weak or unequal in the various cylinders it is due, as a rule, to imperfectly seated valves, and this might originate from a variety of causes.

If there is insufficient clearance between the valve stems and the lifters, the valves will not be allowed to seat themselves consequently there will be a leakage of gas past the openings at this point and the compression will be correspondingly reduced. Another cause of loss of compression is the gathering of carbon deposit on the valves, or valve seats, which also prevents them from seating and hence causes loss of compression.

Place the grinding compound on the portion of the valve which bears on the valve seat. Then replace the valve, and with a screw driver or other suitable tool, rotate it back and forth about one-third revolution, with only a slight pressure on the tool.

Next stuff a piece of both into the port between the valve chamber and the cylinder walls will tend to prevent the grinding material getting into the cylinder. It is a good plan to wrap soft string around the stem of the valve near the head. This will tend to prevent the grinding compound getting into the valve guide.

In the absence of good prepared grinding compound, make a paste of powdered glass or flour of emery mixed with thin oil.

Place the grinding compound on that portion of the valve which bears on the valve seat. Then replace the valve, and with a screw driver or other suitable tool, rotate it back and forth about one-third revolution, with only a slight pressure on the tool.

Then thoroughly wash the valve, the valve chamber and the valve guide with gasoline. Be very careful to leave none of the grinding compound in any part of the cylinder, as it will cause serious damage if it works into the cylinder bore or other parts of the engine. Also remove the string from the stem and the string from the valve stem.

Replace the valve and retime it. Retiming is necessary, as the amount of clearance between the valve and the adjusting screw in the cam slide is necessarily reduced during the grinding operation.

Valve Grinding With One Overhead And One Side Valve (Reo)

It is essential for the correct working of the motor that the valves seat properly, as well as open and close at proper intervals. Loss of compression usually indicates that the valves do not seat properly, and it is then necessary to regrind them.

The L-head will be the Dodge, the overhead valve will be the Buick, the V-type engine will be the Cadillac, and the one valve overhead and one on the side will be the Reo. In each of these engines there are 1917 cars. The following information is taken from the instructions issued by these respective companies.

Grinding Valves On L-Head Engine (Dodge)

If, upon inspection, the valves or valve seats are found to be covered with carbon or pitted, they must be cleaned and the valves and valve seats are perfectly smooth. Use a mixture of oil and powdered glass or some reliable grinding paste. To grind the valves, first drain the cooling system and remove the hose connection at the top of the radiator. The cylinder head can be removed by unscrewing the acorn head screws. Care should be taken not to break the cylinder head when removing the cylinder head. Lift up the valve spring and remove the valve spring retainer pin, the retainer and the valve spring. Withdraw the valve and clean it thoroughly, making sure that all carbon is removed from its top.

Great care should be taken that the grinding paste does not get into the valve guides or into the valve stem guides. Spread the valve grinding paste thinly on the valve face and insert the valve stem in its proper guide hole. It is advisable to place a light spring under the valve before putting it in place to grind it, that the valve may be lifted clear of its seat and the grinding of grooves in the valve seat prevented. This will also make it easier to remove the valve for cleaning or the application of more grinding paste. Use a screw driver or brace to grind the valve, rotating it half a revolution, first to the right and then to the left several times. Then lift it had seat it in another position so that all the grinding will not be in one place, and repeat this grinding operation until both the seat and the valve have been worn to smooth surfaces. The grinding can be started with a coarse grade of compound, where much of it must be done, and finished with a finer grade.

Before replacing the cylinder head, scrape off any carbon that may have been deposited on the piston head. Make sure that none of this carbon is allowed to get down into the engine or into the water jacket spaces. In replacing the cylinder head be sure that the cylinder head gasket is in good condition and that the acorn head screws are screwed down tightly to prevent water or compression leaks.

Grinding Valves On Overhead Valve Engine (Buick)

To keep the motor up to its maximum efficiency, the valves must be gas-tight when closed. When leakage occurs the valves should be ground as follows: Compress valve spring and lift push rod out of socket in valve lifter. Loosen valve nuts with the special drift furnished in tool kit and remove by unscrewing. A light tap with a hammer on

## TRANSPORTATION REAL PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE

### Will Govern America's Living Conditions For Next Year, Says Packard Man

the end of the valve stem will loosen cage so it may be withdrawn. Be careful not to injure the small bronze packing ring on top. Remove valve spring and after cleaning with gasoline or kerosene, smear the valve and oil or with one of the grinding pastes now on the market. Grind by turning valve back and forth on its seat until both valve and seat show a bright ring 1-32 of an inch wide all

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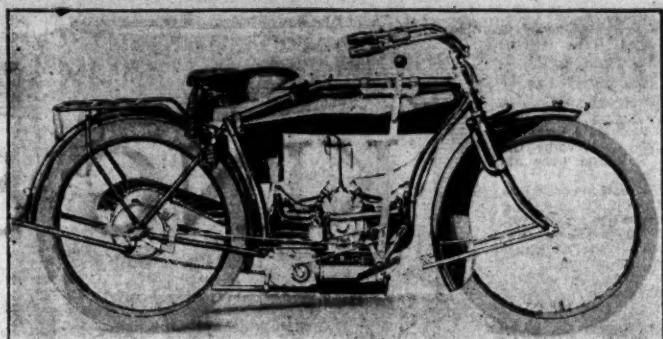
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# JUST ARRIVED

We have just received another shipment of

## INDIAN MOTORCYCLES



The Light Twin

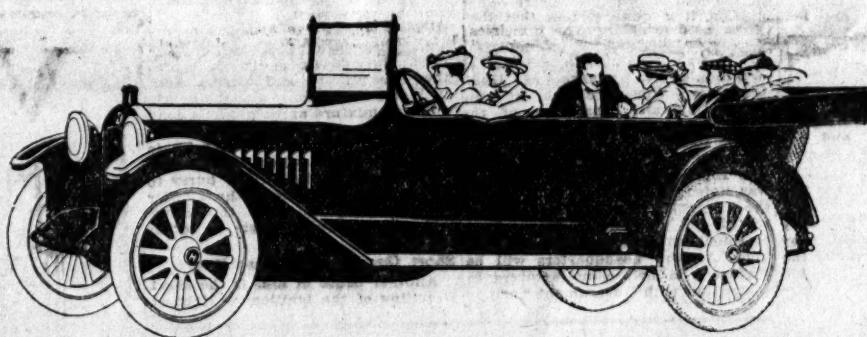
They are going fast. Visit us and see them.  
Have them demonstrated.

Ask for the

### INDIAN LIGHT TWIN

It will please you.

## Hupmobile



### THE COMFORT CAR

**KNOW IT  
BY THE**



*The mark of superior  
motor car service*

See the New 1918 Series "R" Hup. It has all the sturdiness and comfort of former models plus the economy and service of an entirely new design and motor.

The value of the Hup is a very real and vital thing.

Let us demonstrate

## The Eastern Garage

4 Soochow Road

Phone 1159

## Substitutes For Leather Meet Automobile's Needs

Most of those who ride in automobiles these days sit upon cushions covered with a compound containing ingredients such as are used in making explosives. This does not mean that the seat cushion is likely to blow up, or that all of the ingredients are there, but a cellulose compound is used in the manufacture of leather substitute, which is used on the great majority of cars today, and cellulose is used in the manufacture of explosives.

Few of us who ride really appreciate the vast amount of money and thought expended in the development and production of such an apparently insignificant part as the upholstery, yet it represents more experimental work than many units of the chassis.

Not all cars, however, are fitted with leather substitute upholstery for some of the older vehicles and the newer ones that cost about \$2,000 or more use leather. I mention that some of the older vehicles, even of medium price, use leather, because in pre-war times it was not imperative to use a substitute, since the supply of leather was plentiful. But now the leather market is drawn upon from so many sources not previously existent that the depleted stocks are not sufficient to take care of all the automobiles made. It is quite true that there are different grades of leather, but rather than accept a cheap leather the manufacturer usually uses a good substitute and gets better results. Every owner and rider is interested in the manufacture of upholstery and more than ever in its care and the prolongation of its life.

Every one, whether an automobile owner or not, is familiar with leather substitute, for it has been in use for about 40 years and was first manufactured though not on a commercial scale, over 50 years ago. Most of the handbags, pocketbooks, cheaper grades trunks and household furniture are finished in leather substitute and this material has had similar uses long before the automobile came into vogue. Though the basic processes in the manufacture of this substitute is very simple, the actual materials used and some of the work connected with its manufacture are not known because of the individual secrets held by the makers. Simply stated, though, the upholstery of your Ford or other cheap car, or your medium priced car, consists of ordinary cotton cloth covered with a coating of a cellulose compound.

This latter is nothing more than ordinary cotton treated with nitric and sulphuric acids to give it a glistening consistency; oils are added to make it soft, so it will flex after being applied to the cotton, and of course there is a coloring matter to give it the right shade to match the rest of the car. This thick colored liquid is poured in a tank in a machine through which the cotton cloth is fed, and automatically the liquid is spread evenly over the cloth surface. The better the grade of covering the thicker the cotton base, and the greater the thickness of the coating, which is obtained by applying successive coats. So when next you buy a car and have an opportunity of looking at a piece of the upholstery you can tell its relative quality by the thickness of the coating and the cloth. This same material is made thick and heavy enough is used for making tops.

Many salesmen in their anxiety to make a sale will call the leather substitute real leather, when as a matter of fact there is no necessity for trying to deceive the buyer. The upholstery may look like leather, have identically the same finish and feel, still it is nothing more than covered cotton cloth, but rather a good grade of substitute than a poor grade of split leather. The housewife can profit by this advice also, for it applies as well to upholstery for chairs as it does for automobiles.

Real leather upholstery is made from the hide of a steer. In the manufacture of leather upholstery, in fact all leather, so many other valuable products are obtained that one might also call the leather a by-product, considering the amount of money obtained for the other things, such as soap, glue, acids, fertiliser, hair for brushes, etc.

The tanner received the hides from the slaughter house in a green untailed condition, and upon arrival they are opened and the smaller portions, such as the ears, nose, lips and portions below the knee-caps, are removed. Dirt and salt are removed by immersion in a water bath, after which the fatty substances adhering to the fleshy side are removed and sold to makers of neat's-foot oil. In order to swell the hide and soften and dissolve fatty hair roots the hides are placed in a lime bath, where it requires seven days to lime 50 hides.

After removal from the lime a machine is used to remove the hair, which is another valuable by-product from which curled hair, etc., are made. In the next operation, that of removing loose fleshy material, another by-product is obtained which is used in the manufacture of glue. Before the actual tanning operations the hide is cleaned in water a few times and chemically treated to kill bacteria. Minus fat, flesh, hair and dirt the hide is ready for the tanner. Here it requires eight days by immersing it in varying strengths of tanning liquor, starting with a weak liquor and gradually strengthening it. Though not tanned right through, leather is ready to be split, but it first is dried and flattened.

The leather is run through a machine in which a very sharp blade cuts it into any desired thickness. The accuracy of this machine is such that almost any number of parts of reasonable thickness may be had. The machine is capable of splitting the hide into parts the thickness of tissue paper. The term split leather means merely that it is part of a hide and each split may be used for a different purpose. The thinner the split, the weaker it is naturally. Thus the

## Fires That Destroy Cars Are Usually Preventable

By H. C. Brokaw

In spite of the education of automobile owners and chauffeurs in precautions against fire, there are enough cases still to warrant a word of caution as prevention through removing the causes. Automobile fires do not always come from causes considered ordinary to be within control of the operator. But it is a fact that by far the large part is preventable.

The principal cause, of course, is back-firing. It is not necessary to enumerate all the causes for this, but the chief one is a mixture which is too lean when fed to the cylinders, and this almost invariably will cause back-firing in starting. Again, most of this comes in starting when the engine is cold, and naturally is most frequent in the winter time. When there is a back-fire a sheet of flame comes from the air intake of the carburetor. If there is anything inflammable there abouts, it is quite likely to take fire.

Gasoline vapors so rapidly that if there is gasoline in the drip pan there is almost sure to be a sufficient mixture about the carburetor to make serious trouble. In fact, the drip pan under the carburetor should be so arranged that the gasoline will drain off before it has time to vaporise.

There ought not to be very much there at any time. If it comes from a leak in the supply pipe or the connection where it attaches to the carburetor, it should be fixed; if it is from carburetor overflow, due to poor sealing on the float valve, the carburetor should be cleaned and the trouble rectified. These two precautions will eliminate gasoline from the drip pan.

### Fast Running May Do It

Too fast running may, under some conditions, cause fire. Extreme speed usually heats the exhaust pipe almost, if not quite, to a glow. Now, if it is placed close to woodwork, particularly if there is an accumulation of grease or oily dirt, there may be a fire. Caution as to this, that is, in keeping the woodwork free of oil and grease by cleaning it off regularly and thoroughly, will minimise the danger in this respect.

The pipe also heats up when the engine is run with a greatly retarded spark.

Occasionally fires have been started by opening the muffler cut-out in starting. This is particularly dangerous in a garage where grease and gasoline are spilled around on the floor, giving off fumes and creating a danger zone. Occasionally when the car is standing in the garage the supply line will leak a little bit. It may be all right when the line is feeding the carburetor regularly, but will drip a tiny bit when standing, and the drip will vaporise into a dangerous mixture beneath the car.

Standing in a closed garage overnight, the mixture would ignite from the least spark from any cause, including an open cut-out. Sparks and gas mixture are a pernicious combination, except in a cylinder.

Sometimes the tank overflows in filling, especially when one is in a hurry. Then, in the further hurry to make a quick getaway, the muffler cut-out is opened and the driver finds that making haste is often waste.

### Short Circuits May Cause Fire

Another cause of fires is the short circuiting of the ignition or lighting circuit.

## Honigsberg Adds To Coach Department

Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co., local agents for the Buick, announce a considerable expansion and addition in the upholstering and painting branches of their coach building department, having just taken over the painters and upholsterers formerly employed at the Rosebaum coach building establishment.

## IMMENSE GIFTS OF FOOD

### 6,016,644,000 Pounds Sent To Belgium

Paris, April 10. (Correspondence of Associated Press)—In all 6,016,644,000 pounds of foodstuffs reached the Belgian civil population through the Commission for Relief in Belgium from Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1917, it is announced.

Since back firing is one of the chief troubles, it would be wise for the driver to enrich the mixture in starting, particularly in cold weather.

When the engine is started the proper adjustment of mixture may be made where necessary. Most cars have a "tickle" or other device for richening the mixture on the dash.

Naturally the careful driver will have a good fire extinguisher at his hand. Aside from being a protection it will lower the rate of insurance, and no matter how careful you may become one else may toss a match where it will start your car blazing.

To repeat—caution, a fire extinguisher and an insurance policy are the three mitigating circumstances;

with the first there should be no fire, the second might control it and the third takes out the sting if it comes.

## Turpentine Good Rubber Preservative

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### SATURATED

### SOLUTION

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## BAD BRAKE ADJUSTMENT CAUSES TIRE TROUBLES

Wheel Lockers Should Act In  
Harmony Or Gouged Treads  
Will Result

As you bring your automobile to a sharp halt before the upraised hand of the policeman at the street intersection have you noticed at times how the rear wheels of the automobile ahead of you act? Have you noticed one buzz round while the other locks?

That peculiarity, in the language of the automobile expert, is the penalty of faulty brake adjustment. The locked tire is called upon to resist the pressure of automobile and pavement alone, the consequence very often being a badly gouged tread.

"Before a man sets out in his automobile he should give a thought to his brakes," said one of the engineers with the tire testing fleet maintained by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, "he should see that both brakes grasp with equal effectiveness, that the brake linings are clean and dry.

"If one brake is looser than the other, not taking hold simultaneously, not only is the locked tire damaged, a great piece gouged out of the tread, but the safety of the motorist himself is jeopardised. Properly adjusted brakes give him perfect control over his motor and respond to his touch.

"I have seen tires with a section the size of a man's hand gouged out of the tread when uneven brake tension caused one wheel to lock and slide while the other rolled. Let the wheels keep turning, but under the slackening pressure of the brake, and your car will be brought to a standstill more quickly, with great safety and without detriment to tires."

## Preventing Accidents In National Capital

A safety-first campaign aimed at the prevention of street accidents, principally those resulting from the operation of motor vehicles, is being conducted by the chief of police at Washington, D. C., aided by the Safety-first organisation. Leaders of the movement are seeking to make pedestrians realise the necessity for the exercise of care in crossing streets, as well as impressing upon the drivers of motor cars the importance of the observance of traffic regulations. The crusade against reckless driving resulted in the collection of \$600 fines in one day.

## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



### A Clogged Muffler Kills Power

By Wm. H. Stewart, Jr.

(President Stewart Auto School)  
Why is a muffler used on a car? It is a common question among motorists, and they sometimes add, what care does it need and to what trouble is it subject?

The purpose of the muffler is to diminish the noise of the exhaust. The gas escapes from the exhaust valve at high pressure and strikes the ear with disagreeable force unless it is silenced. It is necessary to reduce the pressure from each explosion and to allow the gas to escape so that great deal of its force is dissipated and its disjointed nature completely changed. The gas then passes out quietly with only a slight pulsation or throbbing.

#### What Brings It About

The methods by which this is

brought about are very simple. A gas passing along an ordinary pipe would be slowed down and spread out. But this arrangement would require too long a pipe. So baffles are used to make the gas turn corners and force its way through small holes in the plates. In some mufflers the gas enters an expansion chamber. All this time it is losing heat and so contracting, thus it slows down more and more. The final effect is, as stated, to have the gas issue from the muffler in a steady quiet manner.

The care of the muffler is to leave it alone until it becomes clogged. It does its work without any attention and requires nothing from the driver. The only time we think of it is when

we wish to find out if the engine is missing explosions. Then we cut out the muffler and listen to the sound of the exhaust. Do this cautiously on the road as there are laws against it in many localities. If the sound of the exhaust is not sufficiently loud it may be increased by retarding the spark and opening the throttle part way. The sound of each cylinder will then be brought out distinctly and any weakness may be noticed immediately.

#### Soot Causes Trouble

About the only trouble to which the muffler is subject is that it becomes clogged with soot. This may be caused by too rich mixture from the carburetor, indicated by black smoke from the exhaust. Or it may be caused by oil working up on top of the pistons, giving the bluish-white smoke characteristic to too much lubricant. Another cause is

where the carbon has been scraped loose from the cylinders but allowed to fall on the piston. This is carried into the muffler and so helps to clog. In order to clean, it must be taken apart and all the carbon deposits removed. If the small holes are closed with soot they must be reamed out with a three-cornered file or bearing scraper. The parts are then re-assembled carefully and replaced on the car.

It is easy to tell if the muffler is clogged where there is a cut out. Run the machine up a fairly steep hill. If the car speeds up with the cut out open it shows that the muffler is clogged. A well-designed silencer should not cut down the power of the engine more than 3 percent. This difference will hardly be noticeable on an ordinary hill. So the fact that the car slows down would indicate back pressure due to clogging.

## Insure Your Motor-Car



with the  
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company  
8b Kuklong Road: Tel. 70  
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES



FOR SALE  
A  
Large Number of  
NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

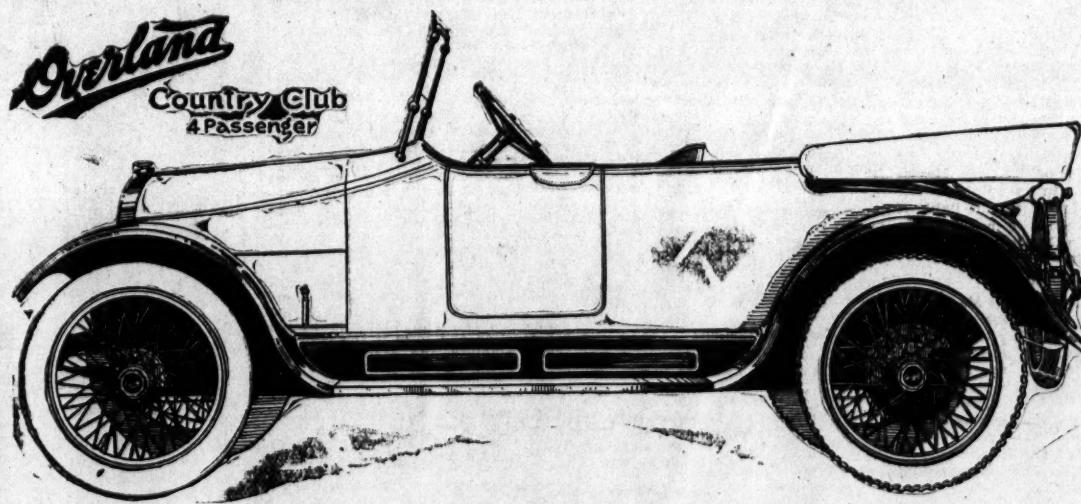
LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,  
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS  
of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre  
(opposite French Fire Station) Tel. Central 402  
Sole distributors of R. N. C. tires

# The Overland Country Club Roadster



## Shanghai's Motor Car Ideal!

The Overland Country Club is a sport model with a distinctive body which gives it character far removed from the ordinary.

And it is light, quick, powerful and wonderfully easy riding—as captivating in performance as in looks.

It is an economical car to run, for notwithstanding its abundance of power, it is, due to light weight, economical in gasoline and easy on tires.

While it is inexpensive and economical, the Country Club is so out of the ordinary in character that in looking at it you never think of its price.

It has all the sturdiness and goodness that have won Overland to the high position it now holds.

## The Central Garage

2-a Jinkee Road

'Phone 3809



## 8 NEW YORK'S AUTO FEES RUN TO HUGE AMOUNTS

Checks For Three-Quarters Of  
A Million Cover Only  
Half Of Month

Albany, N. Y., April 27.—Some idea of the tremendous registration of motor vehicles in this State can be gained from the size of the check which Secretary of State Francis H. Hugo sent to the City Chamberlain of New York a few days ago. The check was for \$105,535.75 and represented approximately one-half of the receipts for March from the registration of cars and the licensing of chauffeurs and operators in the metropolitan district.

In addition to this, Secretary Hugo sent to the State Treasurer a check for \$575,079.25, which in itself represented one-half the receipts for the past month from motorists, chauffeurs and motorcyclists in the counties outside New York. It was the largest check for any single month in the history of the Automobile Bureau in the division of receipts under the present law.

The check received by the City Chamberlain goes into the city's general fund, while outside of New York the check mailed by Mr. Hugo to the county treasurers for one-half the amount received from the registration of cars from the counties each month becomes immediately available for the maintenance and repair of the roads. The smallest check, amounting to \$205, went to Hamilton County; the largest check to a county outside of New York amounted to \$22,089.75, and went to Erie.

During the month of March, the State's motor vehicle bureau took in \$1,111,252, of which \$270,047 came from the motorists of the Albany district; \$264,446.50 from those in the Buffalo zone and the remainder of over a half million dollars from New York City and the counties close by, which register their cars at Broadway and Sixty-fifth street. There is now evidence that April's receipts will even exceed those of March.

Some little time ago, Secretary Hugo, after a close study of conditions, made the prediction that there would be 500,000 cars in this State and 150,000 chauffeurs by the end of the year. Present registration figures are bearing out his predictions, for up to the present time over 3,000 cars have been registered and the receipts have reached over \$3,150,000 and are going upwards at the rate of several thousand cars a day and a corresponding amount in fees.

### FINES CAR OWNERS ALONG WITH DRIVERS

New York Magistrate Holds  
Them Guilty Of Allowing  
Chauffeurs To Break Law

Magistrate Cobb, in the New York Traffic Court, has found guilty three owners of automobiles who were in their cars when their chauffeurs were caught speeding by traffic policemen. Each chauffeur was fined \$30 and each owner \$25.

In finding the owners as well as the chauffeurs guilty of speeding, Magistrate Cobb says, in an opinion given out today, that an owner is liable if in the car, whether or not he consciously permits the driver to exceed the speed limit.

#### Inattention No Excuse

"Unless an owner," says Magistrate Cobb, "was in every case seated on the front seat observing the speedometer, or generally, if the vehicle was going at such a headlong rate that he could not ignore the violation, it would be wellnigh impossible to convict in a great majority of cases. All the owner would have to say was that his thoughts were elsewhere or that he did not know the automobile was going so fast."

"It does not seem to me that the purpose of the ordinance is satisfied by throwing upon the owner the onus of disproving his connection with the offense. First, there is no such presumption suggested by the ordinance itself. Second, abstraction or inattention of one sort or another as a defense is largely a state of mind, easy to assert and wellnigh impossible to contradict."

"It is certainly no defense for the chauffeur, and if the word 'permit' does not imply intent, knowledge, or connivance it is difficult for the reasons stated to see why the owner should likewise be absolved."

#### Lead To Careless Driving

"Manifestly it would lead to more careful driving if both owner and operator were aware of this double duty than if the owner felt himself immune even when present, provided he could plausibly say that he did not know just how fast the defendant was going. Any such construction would put a premium upon the owner shutting his eyes to what is going on, and this the law will not countenance."

"As a result, I do not think the hardship inflicted upon innocent owners in any way compares with the protection of the public, or rather with the loss of protection from applying a construction that goes a long way toward nullifying the ordinance."

#### RADIATOR CLEANING

One of the simplest and most efficient methods of cleansing the radiator of the scale which forms in it is to fill the water system with a strong solution of washing soda and hot water, running the engine for about fifteen minutes. The soda solution is then drained out of the system and the scale will come with it. Do not face the engine while carrying out this process.

## Liberty Motor All Right, Is The Verdict Of Experts

Inside Facts About New Engine; Critics Answered By  
One Of Best Known American Airplane Specialists

By Duncan Curry

About two weeks ago the writer took a fall out of some amateur muscle, taking criticism of the Liberty Motor, and the opportunity was taken occasion to controvert Emlen S. Hare's remarkable claim that the Liberty Motor was simply a Packard Twin Six motor masquerading under another name.

The temporary tempest in a tea pot over the delay in building Liberty Motors has been adjusted, and they are now being turned out faster than the production of all the European factories combined.

Not only this, but it is an unquestioned fact that those in a position to know, including some of the best foreign airplane experts in this country who have examined the Liberty Motor, agree that at this time 'tis the best high-powered airplane motor ever built, and at the same time the lightest, developing over 400 horse-power for 800 pounds in weight.

Hare's Claim Unfounded

So far as Mr. Hare's claim is concerned, it has not been substantiated in any way. The Liberty Motor is not a "Packard Twin Six."

At one time it was connected with the Packard Company, but it did have a great deal to do with its design and success; so did a number of other engineers.

In connection with the recent articles on the Liberty Motor published in the American, we have received a number of interesting letters from various parts of the country, some criticizing the motor and others.

Mr. Hare's claims are concerned, it has not been substantiated in any way. The Liberty Motor is not a "Packard Twin Six."

One of the writers who does not think the Liberty Motor is any good is Thomas A. Hill, a New York lawyer, who is member of the Aeronautic Society of America and acted as a member of the club's investigating committee which recently made an adverse report on the merits of the Liberty Motor.

Thinks Motor A Failure

Mr. Hill in his letter objects to Mr. Uppercu's statement that the Liberty Motor is a success, and writes that it could not be used for scout machines or battle planes and that it was inefficient not only in fuel consumption but in its cooling system.

Mr. Hill also stated that if Mr. Uppercu will produce this famous Liberty Motor and allow him to submit it to a corps of competent internal combustion engineers he would give upon the engines he would be able to claim that it was the best in the world. That its value is limited to use in a bombing machine of limited radius of action.

Mr. Hill's other charges in his letter were of so grave a nature that I sent a copy of his communication to Mr. Uppercu, and he who knows probably as much about the Liberty Motor and our aircraft planes as any one in the country, and this is his reply.

Some Inside Facts

"1. This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of the 17th inclosing the attached letter from Mr. Thomas A. Hill, which I am returning promptly with the following comments:

"2. The first point Mr. Hill raises is apparently in criticism of the statement that the Liberty motor is the best motor in the world.

"3. The statement is made that the Liberty motor is the best motor in the world, and is at present the most powerful aircraft motor being produced and at the same time the lightest; in other words, it develops comfortably over 400 horse-power with 800 pounds of weight, and, therefore, weighs less than two pounds per horse-power.

"4. The engine is designed to give large horse-power in response to repeated demands from our allies and from our own representatives on the other side; in other words, I think it can reasonably be called the best motor in the world in light of the request made of us for larger horse-power.

Hill's Claim Ridiculous

"5. It is perfectly ridiculous to say that it can't be used for scout machines or battle planes, although this is a very indefinite statement. By a "scout machine" I presume that he means a single-seater fighter. The Germans use a big Mercedes motor in their single-seater fighters, which weighs 150 pounds more than the Liberty-12 and delivers 125 less horsepower. In fact, they use this same motor in the majority of their planes.

"6. The Liberty motor is not inefficient in any respect, as its fuel and oil economy is excellent. The engine is designed to give large horse-power output, and it is absolutely economical as any motor that has ever been in production.

Crane Broad-Gauged

"7. In reading the above remarks by Mr. Crane it is to be borne in mind that he does not know where Mr. Uppercu, or anyone else, could produce a non-partisan engineer who knows this subject any better than Mr. Crane has the advantage of being thoroughly familiar with all foreign motors, as well as all American motors. For that reason I quote from his talk before the S. A. E. at the last annual meeting.

"8. It is very amusing to note that Mr. Hill has seen the motor and delivered an address in which he criticised it. It is too bad that he can't be called to account before a competent judge and made to show that he is qualified to be a critic. Government action is a matter of this kind; in other words, if he is not qualified, which I don't think he is, it seems to me that he has made a very grave move.

"9. The statement to the effect that

that these are the remarks of a broad-gauged man, who has had experience in this type of work, and also that his company is manufacturing what might be called a competing engine.

"10. It is very amusing to note that Mr. Hill has seen the motor and delivered an address in which he criticised it. It is too bad that he can't be called to account before a competent judge and made to show that he is qualified to be a critic. Government action is a matter of this kind; in other words, if he is not qualified, which I don't think he is, it seems to me that he has made a very grave move.

"11. The statement to the effect that official Washington knows that the Liberty-motor program and the whole aircraft program has been a disgusting failure is another wild shot, and he probably doesn't know that there are more Liberty motors produced daily today than there are Rolls-Royce, although Rolls-Royce has been in production for a long time. The Rolls-Royce, by the way, is the nearest thing in existence to the Liberty in the matter of weight and power, and, according to Mr. Hill's statement, it ought to be a failure also; yet it is much sought after by pilots, particularly for long-distance work.

"12. I do not know whether the public has been told enough or not to know they have been told a lot that isn't true and very little of the truth.

"13. The young man Black referred to has had considerable experience with the Liberty motor, as he has made the drawings for two airplanes in which Liberty motors have been mounted and thank goodness he has the courage of his convictions. He is a bright young man and a real American and would not help but act as he did when he was confronted by lies being circulated right and left about the Liberty motor.

"14. It is rather amusing, isn't it, for Mr. Hill to talk about "irresponsible" and "irresponsible" can't be muzzled.

"15. Mr. Hill is quite right when he states that Mr. Uppercu would know something about automobile motors and possibly about aircraft motors. I don't know him personally, but I understand he is well posted.

"16. Probably the best evidence that Mr. Hill doesn't know what he is talking about lies in the fact that the Liberty Motor has been carefully examined and tested by some of the foremost aeronautical engine manufacturers abroad and passed on extremely favorably. The motor has been submitted to every available critic who is really qualified to criticise and any suggestions which have been made have been carefully analysed and tried out. It is very reassuring, however, to know that no major changes of any kind have been put into the Liberty motor since it was delivered to the U. S. A. On the other hand, self-appointed committees of sculptors, patent lawyers and editorial writers feeling themselves lucky in having seen the outside of a Liberty engine and seeing a great change of publicity, have written wild descriptions of its failure, and on the hearers which propaganda or ignorance has been able to supply them. The statement is made that the Liberty engine is not suitable for fighting planes.

"17. I could go on and write books on this subject but I believe that this will give you sufficient data to enable

you to put the matter in pretty good shape. My only regret is that I can't meet a man like this before the Military Affairs Committee and really have it out."

## BUYS BIG PLANT TO MEET DEMAND FOR UNITED STATES TIRES

Pressing need for much greater space in which to manufacture United States solid truck tires, which have had such huge sales that the output has more than doubled in quantity in the past two years, is the reason given by the United States Rubber Company for its recent purchase of the large manufacturing plant of the American Locomotive Company of Providence, R. I.

The property immediately adjoins the Revere plant of the United States Rubber Company, where the company has concentrated its solid tire activities. The new plant will be part of the Revere unit, which thus becomes a dominant factor in the country for the manufacture of solid truck tires. The enlarged organisation of the unit will remain under the direction of H. W. Waite, the factory manager of the Revere plant, whose successful administration in his present position is thus recognised. In addition to manufacturing solid truck tires, the factory will give considerable space to the development of its business in pneumatic cord tires for commercial vehicles.

"18. I do not know whether the public has been told enough or not to know they have been told a lot that isn't true and very little of the truth.

"19. The young man Black referred to has had considerable experience with the Liberty motor, as he has made the drawings for two airplanes in which Liberty motors have been mounted and thank goodness he has the courage of his convictions. He is a bright young man and a real American and would not help but act as he did when he was confronted by lies being circulated right and left about the Liberty motor.

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"23. I could go on and write books on this subject but I believe that this will give you sufficient data to enable

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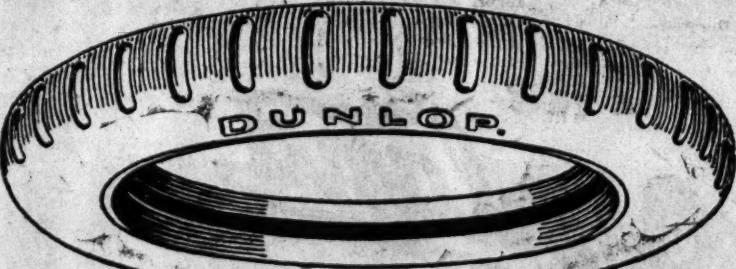
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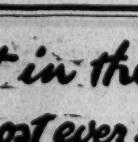
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# SPORTING NEWS SECTION

## THE CHINA PRESS



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1918

### SHANGHAI WINS WITH FAST FINISH

Crow's Hit in Eighth Clinches Contest And Sends Navy To Defeat

FANS ARE KEPT HAPPY Thrills Aplenty As Landsmen Come Uphill To Grab First From Sailors

### BASEBALL TODAY

Today's game between Shanghai and the Navy will be called promptly at three o'clock. The set-to was originally carded to start at 3:30 o'clock. Tinkham will hurl for Shanghai and MacCabe, the phenom unearthing last Wednesday, will work for the Navy.

Wilhoit's base running and solid bunting by Bradley and Crow chased a brace of runs across the dish in the eighth inning of yesterday's game and gave Shanghai the first win of the season over the Navy. The game was rampant with features, ending with a garrison finish. Score, Shanghai 3, Navy 2.

Brad Crow was the one who dallied longest in the glare of the calcium yesterday, for it was thus same Crow who punched the single in the eighth that chased Bradley home with the winning run and saved the game from going into extra sessions. Crow's clout, a clean single to center, sort of saved the day for the locals as two were under the cellar door when he connected.

It was a nice game to watch, one of those uncertain melanges of baseball with just enough of the front line stuff to keep the errors from causing too much trouble. The eighth was some inning, as the Persians would say, and a few more such sessions and seats in the grand stand will be at a premium for Shanghai looked like a ball club in that eighth frame.

Up to the session, Scott, who evidently is related to one or two of the boys who signed the Declaration of Independence, was going right, but when the hits were garnered, they were timely.

#### Scott Gets Cranky

The civilian rooters called Scott everything but early in the morning yesterday, too, and it was all because the Navy pitcher refused to risk his million dollar soupy with a D. and M. baseball. Twice he held up the game waiting for his coveted Spalding and once insisted on sitting in the pitcher's box while the coolies dug a Spalding out of the canal. Now, Mr. Scott may have a peculiar dislike for a certain make of baseball, but when it comes to holding up a perfectly interesting exhibition of the diamond pastime while Scotty's whims are catered to, then the fans are going to holler. And holler they did yesterday.

Scotty learned more about official baseballs than is written in the catalogue, for the bleacherites insisted on calling attention to the official aspect of every pitch. The teams were:

Whites—Starling (goal); Nash and Mansfield (backs); MacCabe (backs); Gandy, Brodie, Barnes and Woodfield (forwards).

Blues—White (goal); Donald and Ward (backs); Macdonald (backs); Brown, Scriven, Goldman and Zellensky (forwards).

Incidentally, Mr. Scott delivered an ultimatum after the game that unless Spalding balls are used in the July Fourth game, Mr. Scott won't play. Whether the local ball tossers will hang around waiting to slide down Scotty's cellar door remains of course to be seen. The ball club has had trouble enough getting any baseballs at all as the local sporting goods houses are shy.

Scotty pitched a great game yesterday. His outdrop was working to a fare-you-well and he fanned ten. Nary a one did he pass and he collected two hits in four trips to the plate, Holliday robbing him of a third.

Holliday turned in several great stops and throws and his tagging of Pruitt in the eighth was about as classy a piece of work as has been seen on the local diamond this season. Holliday took the ball from Tinkham in center and slapped it on Pruitt, who was sailing for third after the catch, in big league style.

Tinkham made two classy grabs in center; Henning's bare-handed stab of Pruitt's single after a dive in the second prevented a run and Crow made two nice stops of hard drives down third base line. So much for the defense.

Shanghai Held For Six Innings For six innings Shanghai didn't get a man beyond second, while the sailors were hanging around the

### Water Polo Season Starts Going With Lively Prospects

The first regular game of the local water polo season took place on Friday afternoon at the Shanghai Rowing Club's tank and though the game itself was unsatisfactory as regard the form and general showing, still the number and enthusiasm of the recruits give promise of a strong aggregation for the senior club this year.

As stated before in these columns, the Rowing Club will have all its work cut out this season to maintain its pride of place at the head of the local water polo league, more than one of their prominent players having joined up with the "Special Constables" and likely to be impressed for duty with the team of the local guardians of the law. MacCabe will be absent in Honolulu and Gardner will be home, having recently received a commission in the Engineers. Yet in spite of all these losses, the S.R.C. will have the makings of a good, strong VII if only the younger players train hard enough and get next to the essential tactics and team work of the game. Ward is still keen and in excellent condition. So are Macdonald and Barnes, while there is a big future ahead of Brodie. It is expected, also, that Rodger's wonderful shooting ability will be again at the service of the Club this year. He was absent Friday afternoon, the result of a misadventure as to the date of the game, but will be "there" next time.

Percy Page was also regrettably an absentee on Friday, but should shine in forthcoming games. His marked improvement in seamanship this year shows what he can do when he tries, and he is reported to be even more keen in the art of navigation. His swimming in the breast stroke race at the Police sports in 1917 was one of the features of the meeting. Donald is still available and that tower of defense, Agassiz, though he has not been in the game yet this year, should not take long getting into his customary tip-top form.

Among the juniors Brown, Mansfield, Nash, Goldman, Starling and Zellensky are all keen and are the right material for capable poloists. Scriven, though he played for the S.I.S.C. last season, may perhaps be enticed to represent the oarsmen this year. He is an eminently steady, all-round exponent of the game. Woodfield and White though not exactly griffins, are not yet very experienced griffins, but bid fair to become so.

It is an indication of the great keenness evinced in aquatics this year in the Rowing Club that on Friday night there were almost enough players present to form two teams, but rather than play short sides it was eventually decided to stage only one game and add an extra player to each side. Thus each team had eight men, which proved to be rather a mistake, as it detracted somewhat from regular polo tactics. It would have been possible to run two matches, as some of the more enthusiastic exponents would have been available for both games.

The teams were:

Whites—Starling (goal); Nash and Mansfield (backs); MacCabe (backs); Gandy, Brodie, Barnes and Woodfield (forwards).

Blues—White (goal); Donald and Ward (backs); Macdonald (backs); Brown, Scriven, Goldman and Zellensky (forwards).

Henry Kraus, star of *Les Misérables*, in "An Artist's Honor," the comedy announced is "The Lamb" with Lonesome Luke.

Gladys Hulette will appear at the Apollo this afternoon in "Miss Nobody," a film that is screened today because of popular demand.

Baby Marie Osborne, in "A Little Patriot," will be seen at the Apollo beginning Thursday night.

An exceptional comedy film will be shown at Verdun Gardens beginning Thursday. It is a five part film play, "The Kaiser's Spy" and is a story of German intrigue.

The sides crossed over with the score reading:

Blues ..... 1 goal.

On the restart, Brown secured the leather and passed back to Macdonald, who essayed a long shot, which Starling stopped. The ball was in the air and did very well, however, and his citadel was in danger for some time till Nash secured possession and passed to MacCabe who took a shot from afar, striking the upright. Play was now transferred to the Blues' territory and after some pretty

for the concert is at Moutre's.

(Continued on Page 2)

### Is Lawn Bowls Popular? Well, Look At These!



This is a gathering of the "Good-wood" fiends at the Lawn Bowls Pavilion at the Race Course which took place yesterday just to show some skeptics whether anybody cares about lawn bowls. In it are representatives of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, the Shanghai Recreation Club, the Junior Golf Club and the Yangtze River Lawn Bowls Club.

### At the Theaters

Charlie Chaplin is bidding farewell to Shanghai movie fans tonight for an extended period, according to announcement by the management of the Olympic Theater. The popular cinema buffoon is making his adieu in a four-ply bill at the Olympic at today's matinee and evening performances. The program includes "Her Ex-Husband," "Cruel, Cruel Love," "Easy Street" and "The Floor Walker," two single-reel and two double-part productions which are warranted laugh promoters. Following these pictures Charlie will not appear in a program on the local screens again this year. Today's matinee begins at 3:15 p.m.

Mary Pickford is starring at the Victoria this afternoon and evening and tomorrow evening in "Fanchon the Cricket," a five-part Paramount feature which shows her in some of her best work. A Gaumont Graphic and comedies will supplement the evening bills.

"The White Raven," a six act drama in which Miss Ethel Barrymore, much idolized player of the American legitimate stage, is appearing, is advertised for arrival at the Isis Theater next Thursday evening.

Tonight the Isis bill is headed by a three part drama, "Blind Fate" and "The Battle of Paardeburg," a war story in two parts will also be screened. The concluding chapter of "The Gray Ghost" is the feature for tomorrow night.

At St. George's Cinema, Bubbling Well, a Pathé Gold Rooster play in five parts, "Blind Man's Luck," will feature tonight's bill.

Tonight will be the last opportunity to see "The Pendleton Round-up" at the Apollo Theater. The new comedian Toto, will appear in "The Movie Dummy."

Tomorrow, the Apollo will feature Henry Kraus, star of *Les Misérables*, in "An Artist's Honor," the comedy announced is "The Lamb" with Lonesome Luke.

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for the concert is at Moutre's.

(Continued on Page 2)

### S.C.C. and Golf Club Draw; Recs Beat Club Second XI

A match of heavy scoring, played a little too good for them. The Recs second eleven ran out victors by 70 runs.

#### Scores:

S. R. C.	
Willis, c. Anderson, b. Langley	10
Quincey, c. Grimshaw, b. Turner	28
A. V. White, c. Anderson, b. Grimshaw	49
Cooper, b. Anderson	64
Wallace, b. Anderson	6
Main, b. Grimshaw	1
Madar, b. Toeg	20
Ambrose, not out	6
Elliott, b. Grimshaw	0
Cooke, c. Caulton, b. Langley	1
Fox, did not bat	—
Extras	2
Total	177

Bowling Analysis	O. M. R. W.
Grimshaw	12 3 52 3
Langley	8 0 21 2
Turner	6 1 26 1
Leslie	2 0 11 0
Caulton	2 0 14 0
Anderson	9 0 34 2
Hocking	1 0 15 0
Toeg	1 0 2 1
Extras	—
Total	177

Bowling Analysis	O. M. R. W.
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Extras	—
Total	177

The above match was played on the Police Ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the Customs by 54 runs. The feature of the match was the bat of W. Skuse, who piled on 44 runs for the Customs, playing a splendid bat throughout the innings. Nash and Taylor both bowled well, the former taking 6 wickets for 34 runs and the latter 3 wickets for 23 runs. For the Police Rock put up a useful 17 before being caught by Nash. Aiers had the best bowling average taking 3 wickets for 18 runs.

#### Customs

D. W. Heron, run out	14
W. Skuse, b. Robertson	44
R. M. Ogden, b. Aiers	14
S. Taylor, b. Aiers	4
W. Nash, c. Webb, b. Aiers	1
A. Stewart, run out	6
H. Atkinson, b. Sale	0
E. Clough, c. Book, b. Sale	0
R. E. McNeale, c. Knight, b. Sale	0

(Continued on Page 2)

### The Moscow Trio

The Moscow Trio will give the third of their excellent series of concerts at the Olympic Theater tomorrow evening, beginning at 9:15 o'clock. The program will include selections from the compositions of Arensky, Liszt, Bruch, Balakirev, Paganini and Beethoven. Booking for the concert is at Moutre's.

(Continued on Page 2)

### LAWN BOWLERS HOLD A GALA DAY

96 Come Out To Links Just To Make A Demonstration

that came floating upon the soft zephyr from the various greens. "Ye are narra, mon, we are as narra as a hen's face." What that means I dinna ken. Then I heard Willie Campbell roar at a partner "Ye are no harrre mon." By the way fancy anyone telling you to take plenty of grass with the course in its late lamentable state. "You're well grassed" evidently means that you are lying well. That is fairly easy I'm told. What is a canny draw?

Position in lawn bowls is everything. Now I quite understand the origin of the term "Oh if I catch you bending." Gee, but you certainly get some targets. Of course there is a good deal of kneeling, and some of the champions can genuflect as well as any good monk. There is no rule as to the way you should wear your belt. Some belts give to the figure the graceful shape of an egg timer, other belts seem to get well under the yoke, and still other belts don't show themselves at all but do their duty none the less nobly.

#### All Woods, Including Mid

Most of us have been touched for something or other in our time, and it is only naturally that in this game there is a toucher. You make a mark upon him and wherever you see him in the gutter or out, he is likely to score. Isn't it natural? There are all kinds of woods. For instance there is a Good Wood—everybody likes a good wood, then there is a Dead Wood—nobody likes a dead wood, and then I believe there is a Mid Wood. They all have some to do with the game and play of lawn bowls.

To mention all the good players would mean at least another red sheet, and with paper at its present price and me in my present state of mind "Nothing Doing." But I must speak of Skipper C. M. Bain with his chic little buttonhole, his cheery word for the good wood, and his quotation from Shakespeare for a wrong sider. Sam Hammond is always welcome with his "What is it going to be?" Then there is Mr. Jimmy—I don't know his other name. Wee Payne is always scoring and standing near to the tallest fellow in the club. J. J. does all the writing and some of the talking and a good deal of the best playing. But what is the use of trying to give the game its full due. It gives pleasure to hundreds—no exaggeration—it brings health to everyone who plays, it cements friendships, it is a fine game and like all real sport recreates.

C. M. Bain R. J. Bowerman (skip) (skip)  
J. D. Gordon H. Vetch  
F. A. Sampson W. S. Campbell  
W. Gater A. R. Scott  
21 18

J. C. Macdougal H. S. Smyth (skip) (skip)  
A. W. Dewhurst W. P. Marshall  
J. C. McGavin H. Landers  
F. L. Marshall S. M. Wallace  
17 13

J. C. Thomson R. C. Aitkenhead (skip) (skip)  
W. J. Gandy P. H. Robinson  
J. R. Kinghorn J. Tweedie  
S. M. S. Gubay G. Bloom  
11 37

A. D. Bell D. McAlister (skip)  
T. E. Trueman A. Braid (skip)  
Dr. Millie P. B. Critchley  
G. Dunlop F. George  
30 13

D. Macdonald G. Manwaring (skip)  
Dr. W. H. Rees W. S. Featherstonhaugh  
J. B. Grant T. E. Lucas  
F. Large P. Reeves  
15 15

W. D. McCallum F. Ferrier (skip)  
H. M. Gorton A. M. Macgregor (skip)  
D. Macmillan C. H. Townsend  
Dr. W. J. Ross A. Taylor  
16 27

G. L. Campbell G. McMurdo (skip)  
G. F. Browne W. J. Bassett (skip)  
Dr. Merrins A. S. Allen  
J. Valentine A. A. Malcolm  
9 24

J. J. Sheridan S. Green (skip)  
J. D. Gaines J. Shaw (skip)  
W. B. Pitt J. E. Silkstone  
R. G. H. Cole J. Keele  
15 24

Ellis Hunter R. Dorrance (skip)  
W. N. C. Allen A. J. Ferrier (skip)  
D. Macgregor T. Mason  
J. P. Lowe G. Johnston  
26 19

J. T. Disselhoff T. Sprng (skip)  
S. W. Wolfe G. Marshgreen  
W. A. Turnbull J. Cole  
W. A. Ogden A. E. Hayward  
14 19

Alex. Samson G. B. Stormes (skip)  
A. G. Mossop S. Chivers (skip)  
P. M. Scott M. B. Anderson  
H. de Farrant B. Anderson  
20 16

S. Hammond A. Mackintosh (skip)  
J. Park G. Hall (skip)  
E. Payne J. Birnie  
D. M. Graham G. Randall  
19 15

213 240

#### Hong League Tuesday

A postponed Hong league game will be staged at the Race Course Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. Gaston Williams and Wigmore and the American Trading Company are the teams billed and the game to decide whether the Amtraco crew is to head the circuit or whether G.W.W. will hook into a triple tie for the top position with Amtraco and Socony.

#### UNCLE SAM SOLVES BATTING PROBLEM

Takes 36 Pitchers From Big Leagues, Including Some Of Game's Stars

Uncle Sam seems to have solved the batting problem of the major leagues. Your uncle down in Washington concluded the big leagues were too heavy with pitching talent, so he executed a neat little raid on the twirling corps of the circuits of the various big league clubs now members of Uncle Sam's fighting forces or who will be in the National Army before the end of the month are as follows:

National League—Brooklyn, Pfeiffer, Smith, Cadore, Mijus, Mitchell; Cincinnati, Toney, Ruether; Chicago, Alexander; Philadelphia, Rixey; St. Louis, Hortsman; Goodwin; Pittsburgh, Evans; Ponder; New York, Jones, Stryker; Boston, Scott.

American League—Cleveland, Klepfer, Lambeth, Dickerson, Torkeson; Boston, Shore, Pennoch, Bader; Philadelphia, Johnson, Selgold, Noyes, Naylor; New York, Fisher, Shawkey, Smallwood; St. Louis, Kobb, Fincher; Detroit, Ehmkne, Oldham; Chicago, Scott; Washington, Yingling.

Of the twirlers in Uncle Sam's service, Jim Scott of the White Sox has risen highest, as he emerged from a training camp last summer with the rank of Captain. Eppa Rixey of the Phillies and Len Cadore are the only other pitchers to win commissions; Rixey is a Lieutenant in the Gas and Flame brigade, and Cadore a Second Lieutenant in the infantry. Eppa always had a hankering for chemistry, and his knowledge of that science enabled him to win shoulder stripes.

It was necessary to replace many of these men with minor leaguers, while regular pitchers probably will be worked harder this season than ever before. The Brooklyn staff seems to be only one dentated badly. Uncle Sam took all of Connie Mack's kid pitchers, but he has bobbed up with the best staff he has had since he broke up his old championship team.

The Boston National staff looks about the weakest in the game, but Stalling wrecked that himself.

He traded his two pitchers, Taylor and Barnes, while Dick Rudolph is a holdout, leaving him only a few second stringers like Hughes, Hearne, Ragan, Crum and Canavan.

#### Entries For Red Cross Shoot

(Continued from Page 1) and those in the next squad, members of the Committee and persons on duty.

A competitor at the firing-point must always have the muzzle of his rifle pointed towards the target.

It is suggested to run a pool in connection with the competition with \$1 each, a competitor may take as many chances as he likes. Fifty percent of the receipts to be divided between the winner and the drawer and fifty percent to be given to the Allied Red Cross Funds.

During the S. R. A. monthly shoot tomorrow two targets will be reserved for the competitors entered for the Allied Red Cross Cup competition.

Competitors who have entered for the Allied Red Cross Cup are advised to practice during the S. R. A. Monthly Shoot which will be held on Monday, June 24, morning and afternoon. The range will be 200 yards.

Water Poloists Start Season

(Continued from Page 1) maneuvering Brodie beat White and equalled. The score now was 1 goal apiece. Whites were not, however, to be denied and from a scramble in front of the deep-end goal, Brown put his side ahead again. The whistle for full time sounded soon after and the final result was:

Blundell ..... 2 goals.  
Whites ..... 1 goal.

Until the 1911 Summer series of competitions is gotten under way, it is proposed to have practice water polo games at least twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, when it may be possible to have two matches each afternoon.

**Police Start Thursday**  
The police water polo team will meet the season Thursday night at the Hongkew tank with a game against the British Navy team. The police team will be strengthened by the addition of F. Golding and W. J. Gandy, two crack swimmers who have been appointed special constables. The arrival of the "Cadmus" yesterday will mean that the Navy will have a strong team.

Team races and handicap events in competition for the Sir Lamerco cup will be held Thursday night before the water polo game. Three newcomers to police aquatics, J. Robertson, J. Sullivan and J. Cotter are expected to figure in the scoring.

#### NO WILLARD-FULTON GO

Chicago, May 11.—Col. Miller, who has been promoting the long debated meeting between Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Fred Fulton, has announced that the big fight scheduled for July 4 at Minneapolis, has been officially called off. Col. Miller states that the decision was arrived at only after it was ascertained that the public was opposed to the mill.

#### S.C.C. Has Draw With Golf Club

(Continued from Page 1)

Robertson ..... 10  
W. Jenkins, not out ..... 10  
Extras ..... 10

Total ..... 111

**Bowling Analysis**

O. M. R. W.

Sale ..... 13 3 46 4

Robertson ..... 12 2 32 2

Pelling ..... 3 0 7 0

Aiers ..... 3 0 7

Rock ..... 3 0 7

Police ..... 17

Rock, c. Nash, b. Taylor ..... 17

Pelling, c. and b. Nash ..... 10

Fairburn, b. Taylor ..... 10

Robertson, b. Nash ..... 1

Sale, c. Atkinson, b. Nash ..... 1

Aiers, b. Taylor ..... 1

Barnes, c. Heron, b. Nash ..... 1

Webb, run out ..... 1

McDermott, b. Nash ..... 1

Kilkenny, b. Nash ..... 1

Knight, not out ..... 1

Extras ..... 57

**Bowling Analysis**

O. M. R. W.

Nash ..... 8 0 34 6

Taylor ..... 0 0 28 8

S.P.S. v. S. F. X. ..... 1

The Shanghai Public School made a

very poor show against the St. Xavier's last Wednesday at the St.

Andrew's ground, Race Course.

The Public School batted first but

could only score 32, with Goldman (9)

the highest score.

The Shanghai's sent in Gutierrez

(20) and Pearson (19), and after half

an hour Pearson was bowled by Green.

The other double figures are—F.

Dixon (24), T. Murray (15).

Score and Bowling Analysis are as

follows:

S. P. S. ..... 1

Goldman, b. Silva ..... 9

Smith, b. Gorde ..... 7

Ferguson, c. Dixon, b. Silva ..... 0

Madar, b. Kellner ..... 1

Green, c. and b. Kellner ..... 1

Tuttleman, b. Gutierrez ..... 1

Macmillan, b. Gutierrez ..... 1

Cameron, b. Dixon, b. Gutierrez ..... 1

Weil, c. Kellner, b. Silva ..... 1

Marshall, c. Garry, b. Gorde ..... 1

Reed, not out ..... 1

Extras ..... 1

**Bowling Analysis**

O. M. R. W.

Gordon ..... 6 2 7

Silva ..... 4 1 1

Kellner ..... 5 1 10

St. F. X. ..... 3 2

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Weil, c. Kellner, b. Silva ..... 1

Marshall, c. Garry, b. Gorde ..... 1

Reed, not out ..... 1

Extras ..... 1

**Bowling Analysis**

O. M. R. W.

C. H. Bhoo ..... 10 49

K. D. Karanja ..... 8 31 1

E. D. Damri ..... 4 14 2

H. R. Migtry ..... 1 7 0

H. S. Umrigar, b. Sarker ..... 1

V. Viccageo, c. Umrigar, b. Sarker ..... 1